The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Bismarck Not Apprehensive of a War with France.

The Abyssinian Expedition Still Encamped at Senafe.

Anti-Popular Measures of the New Portuguese Cabinet.

GERMANY.

Count von Bismarck not Apprehensive at Present of a War with France.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9.

At a large Conservative dinner, in this city last evening, Count VON BISMARCK was present, and made a speech. He reviewed the present political situation in Europe, in the course of which he said that war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter.

He was listened to with profound attention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Charges Against a Dublin Editor—Preliminary Proceedings Against Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9—Evening.

PIGGOTT, the editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels uttered last year. PIGGOTT is the son of the Chief-Justice of Ireland.

Messrs. BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLANY, the Fenians who were arrested at Birmingham on the charge of buying arms there for the Brotherhood, were brought up at Bow-street to-day for examination. Bail was offered, but not accepted, and the prisoners were sent to Birmingham for trial for treason-felony. The van containing the prisoners, in its transit to and from Bow-street, was guarded by a strong escort of military and several platoons of police, all under arms and with drawn cutlasses. These extraordinary precautions were adjudged necessary, as the authorities had received information of a threatened rescue. There were no disturbances, however.

ABYSSINIA.

The British Expedition Still at Senafe.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The *Times*, this morning, publishes later intelligence from the English expedition in Africa. The troops, it seems, were still at Senafe. The soldiers were healthy, and there was no sickness of any sort in the camps. The natives everywhere were friendly.

IONIAN ISLES.

Maximilian's Remains at Corfu.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Dispatches have been received to-day which state the Austrian frigate *Novara*, Admiral TEGETHOFF, with the remains of the late MAXIMILIAN on board, has arrived at the Island of Corfu on the way to Trieste.

PORTUGAL.

Anti-Popular Action of the New Cabinet.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Cabinet of Portugal, just formed, favors the collection of the new taxes. It will be remembered that these taxes were odious to the people in such a degree as to cause the resignation of the previous Cabinet.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Committee appointed by the Convention to wait upon Gen. MEADE reported that the General assured the Convention that he would use all the powers conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts for speedily restoring Georgia to all her rights in the Union.

On the question of the members' authority to hold seats, the Convention adopted a resolution that the proclamation of Gen. POPE was conclusive as to the votes, list of voters, election returns and the persons elected.

The Relief Committee reported an ordinance to forever forbid legal action for any contract of a date prior to the 1st of June, 1865.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district in the State to prepare a list of persons in whose behalf Congress should be petitioned by the Convention to remove disabilities imposed by acts of Congress.

Ordinances were introduced to give the suffrage to all male citizens who can read the Constitution of the United States and have paid their taxes, and to give equal rights, irrespective of color, to all public places and conveyances.

A resolution was introduced to inquire into the the propriety of selling the State roads.

The financial agent of the Convention reported that Gen. MEADE had handed him in writing the following: Gen. MEADE desires Dr. ANGIER to say to the Convention that he is clearly of the opinion that they are entitled to draw their pay and incidental expenses from the State Treasury, and that he will endeavor, as soon as possible, to remove the obstacles now existing to their being paid.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The morning session of the Convention was occupied by Mr. HUNNICUTT in a speech vindicating his political history against the charges made from the Conservative side.

An exciting interruption occurred, in which the statement that Senator HUNTER was a traitor was pronounced a lie by a Conservative member.

The Convention then adjourned until to-night.

The Convention to-night adopted the seventeenth section of the Bill of Rights, being similar to the old Virginia bill, except an amendment adopted, striking out the word "twelve" in fixing the number of a jury. Another amendment was adopted giving any person the right to speak or write his sentiments, and be held responsible for the same.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Jan. 9.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered by a colored member that the per diem of members cease after the 20th inst. It was laid on the table. The balance of the day was devoted to the adoption of articles relating to the State legislative body.

A Murderous Affray in Tennessee—Three Men Killed—A Fight Between Prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A terrible affair occurred at Dyersburgh, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. Sheriff PARKINGTON attempted to arrest an old man named DUNCAN in the street. DUNCAN drew a pistol and fired, shooting off the Sheriff's thumb. PARKINGTON's son, who was standing near, then fired a pistol, killing DUNCAN, whose son coming up at the moment, fired, killing young PARKINGTON instantly. Seeing his son slain, PARKINGTON then shot young DUNCAN through the heart. The most intense excitement followed, owing to the extensive relations of both parties and further trouble is apprehended.

Last night a notorious thief named JIM BURNS was arrested while effecting an entrance into H. DENT & Co.'s dry goods store. After he was conveyed to jail, and upon entering his cell, he discovered another prisoner named MCCARTHY lying asleep, and assaulted him, nearly strangling him. MCCARTHY, frenzied with pain, assaulted BURNS in return, and before the guards could interfere gouged his eyes out of their sockets.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Knoxville, Tenn.—An Injunction Against them Denied.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 9.

Judge TRIGG, of the United States Court, to-day refused to grant the injunction inhibiting the new Board of Mayor and Aldermen from taking their offices. In his opinion, however, he declared the law enfranchising the blacks of the State null and void, on the ground that the Legislature exhausted its special power in enacting the first Franchise Law.

Arrest of a Murderer in Chicago—Alleged Fraud by a Telegraph Operator.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

THOMAS REILLY, a New-York and Chicago rough, who killed a policeman in New-York two years since, and for whom the authorities have been looking for since that time, was arrested in this city last night.

M. O. BALDWIN, an operater in the Western Union Telegraph office here, was arrested to-day, charged with using the wires of the Company to transmit messages for BENNETT, PETERS & Co., wholesale liquor merchants of this city, without the knowledge of the officers of the Company. The dispatches were transmitted between Chicago and Omaha, and show an intention on the part of those to whom they were sent to defraud the Government by evading the Revenue laws. The accused waived an examination, and was held in $2,000 bail to appear at the Recorder's Court.

Arrest and Confession of a Murderer.

WHEELING, W. Va., Thursday, Jan. 9.

Within the last year two horrible murders have been committed in Parkersburgh, W. Va., and a few months ago the remains of a murdered man was found in a culvert near this city, whose murderer it was ascertained came from Parkersburgh. On Monday night last a German, JOHN SCHAFFER, made a bold attempt to take the life of a respectable citizen of Parkersburgh, was frustrated in his designs and placed under arrest. A remarkable similarity existed in the circumstances attending these horrible murders, which cause the citizens to suspect SCHAFFER of being guilty of the commission of them all. A large crowd gathered around the jail and threatened to lynch him. This afternoon SCHAFFER made a full confession to a Catholic priest, in the presence of several witnesses, acknowledging his guilt of all the murders mentioned above.

Dominion of Canada—The Ontario Legislature—Montreal Board of Trade.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

In the Legislative Assembly, last night, Sir HENRY SMITH introduced a bill to abolish dual representation, and to exclude from Parliament all parties holding offices under the Local or General Government; but members not to vacate their seats on their acceptance of office in the Government; also to provide for holding elections in one day.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. CHAPMAN has been appointed by the Board of Trade of Montreal as delegate to the Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain.

The proposed International Board of Trade has fallen through, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick having refused to coöperate.

Lottery Drawing in Philadelphia—The Lucky Numbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Riverside Institute Lottery was drawn this evening very suddenly, without previous notice, to avoid a threatened injunction to prevent the drawing taking place. The following are the principal prizes drawn:

No. 181,798 drew $40,000 in Money; No. 129,966 drew $20,000; No. 46,902 drew $10,000; No. 179,637 drew $5,000; Nos. 282,716 and 99,092 drew $25,000 each; No. 165,385 drew a house worth $18,000; No. 317,619 drew a house worth $15,000; No. 176,413 drew a house worth $15,000; No. 2,115 drew a house worth $10,000.

Republican Meeting Broken up by a Mob in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Jan. 9.

A meeting of Republicans was held in Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ult., but was broken up by a mob. Judge CALDWELL, the speaker, was fired at several times, and sought protection at the post headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military, but afterward by order of Gen. HANCOCK, were turned over to the civil authorities, who released them on bail.

Meeting of Fenian Sympathizers at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 9.

A meeting to consider the rights of American citizens abroad was held in this city to-night. Col. HUGH DONNELLY, commander of the Fenian regiment in the raid on Canada in 1866, presided, and made the principal speech. Other addresses were made, and the meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Exhibit of the St. Louis Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

Seventeen banks of this city make the following showing of capital and exhibit of business: Capital, $9,273,610; discounts, $14,840,636; circulation, $3,118,091; bonds, $4,656,281; deposits, $13,681,445; cash means, $4,286,839; undivided profits, $1,094,021. Of the above banks, eight are National, four new and comparatively small banks, and the remainder are savings institutions.

Fire at St. Paul, Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The row of wooden buildings opposite Ingersoll Hall was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock this evening. They were occupied by the Chinox saloon, GRIB's boot-store, CLELAND's kerosene-shop, TEMPLE's auction-store and KELLOGG's confectionery. Loss $10,000.

The Maine Democratic State Committee.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Democratic State Committee of Maine have elected PAUL MERRILL Chairman. They decided to call a convention here for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the National Convention.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—No Organization Effected.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The dead-lock in the House continues. No election was made this afternoon, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

Democratic Convention in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned this evening, after the election of delegates to the National Convention. A decided majority of the delegates are avowed Pendleton men.

The Election of the State Treasurer of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Jan. 9.

ROBERT FOWLER was to-day reëlected State Treasurer by the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention.

Death of Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 9.

Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, expired at the Episcopal residence, at Rock Point, this afternoon, aged 76 years.

Death of Charles C. Jewett.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

CHARLES C. JEWETT, Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company mined and shipped to New-York 861,730 tons of anthracite coal during the year 1867, an increase of 325,000 tons over the previous year.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 10: Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star from Aspinwall—$991,364 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, Capt. CONNOR, from Aspinwall Jan. 1, with treasure, merchandise and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at this port yesterday. Jan. 5, in Crooked Island Passage, passed steamship *Arizona*, hence for Aspinwall. She brings the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Panama Railroad Company	$6,872 36	A. Belmont & Co.	$241,280 34
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	36,101 92	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	194,322 69
Wells, Fargo & Co.	45,879 23	Moritz Meyer	32,806 61
Eugene Kelly & Co.	101,400 00	Lees & Waller	222,200 00
		J. W. Canfield	1,800 00
Total			$991,364 05

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the Buffalo Board of Trade, in relation to distilled spirits. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition of the Providence University of Rhode Island, in favor of equal suffrage.

Mr. CONKLING presented the proceedings of a public meeting held at Syracuse, N. Y., expressing views in regard to treatment of naturalized citizens abroad in foreign countries.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of colored citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for an alteration in the law regarding the Levy Court, so that members may be elected by ballot as Congress may prescribe. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CATTELL presented the petition of five thousand manufacturers, &c., of hand looms, asking release from taxation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of several members of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama for the removals of the disabilities of Gov. PATTON. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. Referred to Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill in relation to promulgating the laws of the United States which differs from the act now in force in making it the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit copies of approved acts, &c., to the Congressional printer; in requiring the latter to furnish Congress and the Secretary of State with the lawful number of copies as soon as printed; in providing for the publication of the Postal Convention in the same manner as treaties, and in making it the duty of the Congressional printer, instead of the Secretary of State, to transmit copies of acts and resolutions for publication to all newspapers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

NEW WHISKY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent frauds in the revenue from distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond."

The bill provides that from and after the passage of this act no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for purposes of transportation, redistillation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the Collector of the proper district. All acts, &c., inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN stated, in answer to a question from Mr. CONNESS, that the words "in bond" seemed to omit the operations of the bill to distilled spirits in class B, or second-class warehouses, as distinguished from class A, or first-class. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill for the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill for the removal of certain cases from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced by Mr. MORGAN for the incorporation of the North Presbyterian Church of Washington. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States; which was referred.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of towns in Nevada; which was amended and passed.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up his resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report to abrogate the existing State Governments in the South and to provide Provisional Governments in their stead.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to report such a bill.

Mr. MORTON said the Judiciary Committee now had authority to present such a bill. The amendment would take from the resolution all significance. He desired to take the sense of the Senate on the question whether those State Governments should be abrogated or not. Officers in the Southern States occupy positions they never did before—a more threatening and dangerous attitude. In the first Reconstruction act, passed last March, the existing State Governments were declared illegal and unauthorized. That being already settled by Congress, he would not discuss it. It was thought at that time, however, that with the aid of the military authorities in protecting Union men, and in furthering the work of reconstruction, those governments could be permitted to exist, subject at all times to the removal of obstructing officials and tribunals that failed to render justice; but now Congress was confronted by the very power it had called up, which stood in direct defiance to its authority, and they should not lose a single hour in asserting the position they intended to occupy. For the purpose of showing their present attitude he would ask the Clerk to read passages of the Reconstruction acts of March and July. [They were read, as also Gen. HANCOCK's order of Jan. 1, 1868.] Not only had that General, he continued, defied the authority of Congress, but he had nullified its action and abjured the military authority created by the Reconstruction acts; denying the power of Congress to confer it; stigmatizing it as arbitrary, as not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas and as not derived from any act of Congress. He had directly confronted Congress, and it became an important question which should submit. He had recognized the legality of those State Governments; also in former orders declaring that all proceedings shall be submitted to the civil tribunals of those States, and that Congress had no authority to say otherwise. When Congress declared that those tribunals had been confirmed by governments illegally authorized, what was to be done? The governments had been suffered to continue in existence subject to the authority of military commanders, with the understanding that they would not be allowed to obstruct the work of reconstruction, but should protect Union men in the enjoyment of civil and political rights. In this crisis he saw no recourse for Congress but to be consistent with its original declaration that those Governments are illegal and unauthorized; to declare that they shall be at once abrogated and exercise no further power whatever, and upon that he desired to have the voice of the Senate.

The morning hour expired at this point, and the President announced the special order.

Mr. SUMNER urged that the Senator be allowed to proceed, and no objection being made, Mr. MORTON continued, saying that if the amendment was adopted the resolution would have no significance; whereas, if the Committee were instructed to report such a bill it could still be voted down or modified. But the adoption of the resolution would settle one question—that the Senate of the United States is resolved at once to abrogate the present illegal and unauthorized Governments in those States, and establish such provisional Governments as may be necessary, until reconstruction shall finally take place.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN did not dispute the ground taken by the Senator, but thought a measure so important, affecting the whole question of reconstruction, should be submitted to the judgment of the Judiciary Committee, and that the sense of the Senate should then be taken on the report of that Committee.

REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Pending the further consideration of the resolution, the special order, the bill to prevent the further reduction of the currency was taken up. The question was on the amendment, that after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes, &c., shall be suspended.

Mr. SHERMAN, after some general remarks on the state of the country, presented some statistics of bank circulation, &c., and then proceeded to advocate the passage of the bill on the ground that it would satisfy the public mind to know that no further contraction would be made, and quiet the apprehensions felt by many; that it would restore to Congress power too important to be delegated to any single officer of the Government; that it would place the entire responsibility of the management of this question, now overshadowing all others, on Congress, where it properly belonged.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke of the recent rise in gold as caused by Congressional legislation on this subject, and contended that the passage of this resolution would have a similar effect.

Mr. CONNESS agreed with the last speaker, and made a motion to indefinitely postpone the subject, which was lost.

Mr. FESSENDEN believed the currency question should be legislated upon by Congress. Such was the intention of the original bill, but he feared the effect of this bill if passed. It would practically proclaim to the country that all design of return to specie payments was abandoned. The power of Congress which the Senator from Ohio wished to see asserted was already evident in the very act which confers power on the Secretary of the Treasury. In reply to certain statements which Mr. SHERMAN said he had heard made in New-York, Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that "if Senators knew as well as he the utter worthlessness of New-York street rumors and criticisms, as little attention would be paid them as a proper Senatorial dignity and a fair consideration for the Secretary of the Treasury required, and Congress would be consistent and adhere to the policy it has already adopted. The present disordered condition of financial affairs could only be remedied by time and firm adherence to a settled policy looking to a resumption of specie payment. Suffering must be felt by the business of the country; but tinkering legislation would make it greater.

Mr. STEWART contended that the distressed condition of the country was owing, in a great measure, to the mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and spoke for some time against his policy.

Mr. SPRAGUE corroborated a previous statement as to the amount of contraction, and disclaimed all intention of censuring the Secretary for such contraction in obedience to law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that $43,244,948 compound interest notes will mature during the next six months, and that when all the compound interest notes are paid our currency will be reduced to about $550,000,000, not much greater than it was before the war. Contraction should be stopped. English history shows that times have arisen when contraction had to be suddenly exchanged for expansion. Such a crisis might occur with us, and without at all reflecting on the present Secretary of the Treasury, his discretionary powers should be removed, and the matter placed on the firm basis of legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. MORTON favored the bill on the ground that more currency is required for the business of the country. He thought 1871 would be time enough to resume specie payment. Gold and silver would then simply add to the value of the currency. He was opposed to any further contraction before that time.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of a lengthy argument, said the United States, "like Micawber, had given their I O. U., and thereby, doubtless, like him, considered their debts honorably discharged. The only difference was, that Micawber could not enable his creditor to circulate his paper; the United States could. [Laughter.]

It being evident that no vote would be reached before adjournment, on motion, the Senate, at 3:45 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

Mr. EGGLESTON offered a resolution reciting that by the enactment of Feb. 17, 1865, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Louisville over the Ohio River, it was specially provided that such bridge should be located above the falls; that it should be constructed with at least three draws, and that it should in no way interfere with the navigation of the river; and it was currently reported that the bridge now being constructed there was in flagrant violation of these provisions and almost a serious obstruction to navigation, and resolving that the Secretary of War be instructed to cause an immediate examination of the facts to be made by a corps of Government engineers.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. EGGLESTON also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, in reference to the tax on whisky, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PROTECTION FOR WITNESSES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures as defendants, or testifying as witnesses, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill provides that no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery or evidence obtained by means of any judicial proceeding from any party or witness in this or any other foreign country shall be given in evidence, or used against such party or witness, or his property or estate in any court of the United States.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CANADIAN FENIANS.

The House then proceeded to the regular business in the morning hour, the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday by Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father MCMAHON, convicted as a Fenian raider, and imprisoned in Kingston, C. W.

Mr. ORTH yielded to Mr. PAINE, who introduced a similar joint resolution in reference to ROBERT LYNCH, of Milwaukee.

Mr. WOOD obtained the floor, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution requesting the President to interpose his official authority to effect the immediate release of Cols. JOHN WARREN and W. J. NAGLE, and any other American citizens who have been arrested in Ireland under the *Habeas Corpus* act, and who were now imprisoned without sufficient ground to charge them with the commission of any offence against the laws of Great Britain. Mr. WOOD sent up to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a correspondence between Col. NAGLE, himself, and the Secretary of State. He afterward stated that the President had attempted to intercede in the matter. A correspondence had passed between the Secretary of State and Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who had telegraphed to Lord STANLEY, recommending the release of those two persons. The British Government had not acted on the recommendation. This he characterized as a studied, direct, intentional insult to the United States. It was entirely in keeping with the whole policy and conduct of Great Britain toward this country. She had always shown her animosity, her vindictiveness, her malignity, against the United States. Her whole conduct had been insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great and free people like that of the United States would submit to or tolerate a day longer.

Mr. SHANKS spoke in support of the joint resolution relative to Father MCMAHON, taking the ground that he was entitled, under the British statutes, to trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. BROOKS suggested a modification of the language of the joint resolution. Inasmuch as it would be closely criticised in its literary as well as its political aspect, he would advise the omission of the words "Fenian raider." The word "raider" was not to be found either in Webster or Worcester. If it meant anything it meant a predatory incursionist into another country, and its very use admitted a crime.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of using exact terms. The appeal on behalf of Father MCMAHON was made on the general belief that there were circumstances affecting his case which would produce favorable action on the part of the British Government.

Mr. HIGBY asked Mr. BANKS to state on what charge Father MCMAHON was convicted. Was it not treason?

Mr. BANKS understood that it was.

Mr. HIGBY was, therefore, in favor of Mr. BROOKS' suggestion.

Mr. ORTH remarked that the charge on which Father MCMAHON was convicted was that of treason and felony, and he modified the joint resolution in that particular.

The joint resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. PAINE's joint resolution in reference to ROBERT LYNCH, of Milwaukee, Wis., was also passed unanimously.

Mr. WOOD then introduced the joint resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to Cols. WARREN and NAGLE.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the omission of the words "interpose his official authority," and the substitution of the words "that the President be requested to intercede," &c.

Mr. WOOD made the modification suggested.

Mr. WOOD also, at the suggestion of Mr. BANKS, struck out the words, "under the *Habeas Corpus* Act."

As thus modified, the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

The Senate bill for the relief of ALOFF E. DREUSSER, late Consul at Bergen, Norway, was then taken up, explained by Mr. MEYER, opposed by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and passed.

SPIRIT METERS.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, and asked for its immediate consideration. It provides for the creation of a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Secretary, to examine carefully all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other article prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when, and place where, such examination is to be conducted, the Commission to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the earliest practicable day, and to report in detail to the Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the results of the examination, with such recommendations as may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next. The second section provides that pending the action of the Commission, and until its report be made and a meter adopted by law, all work on the construction of meters under the direction of the Treasury Department shall be suspended, and that in the meantime no further contract for meter shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 15 of the act of March 2, 1867. The third section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses incident to the carrying out of the joint resolution, and also a reasonable compensation for the services of the Commissioner.

DISTILLED SPIRITS IN BOND.

Pending its consideration, the Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to bonded warehouses for whisky, was presented by the Secretary of the Senate, and was immediately, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, considered and concurred in.

That bill now goes to the President for his signature.

SPIRIT METERS.

The consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission on whisky meters, was then resumed.

Mr. VAN WYCK required information from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject, remarking that he did not understand why a commission of five could ascertain the facts more clearly than the various scientific persons who had already been examining the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK went into an explanation of what had already taken place in reference to meters, and of the propriety and necessity of having a commission appointed as provided in the joint resolution. He declared that it was certain that a meter to gauge the quantity and strength of spirits could be constructed as well as a yard-stick to measure the desk before him. He admitted that no mechanical contrivance could supply the place of honesty in employes, but just so far as a meter could be made to do a part of the work now done by a Johnson man [laughter] they would be accomplishing the desired object. The design was to have the meter under lock and key, so that it could not be tampered with by the distiller or any person except the person to whom the key is intrusted; but there came in the only difficulty in the matter—the difficulty of getting an honest officer to keep the key. One means of preventing rascality was to have some way of measuring the whisky that came out of the tail of the still, and although the still might, by connivance of the officer with the distiller, be tapped above the tail, the affixing of a meter would go far toward preventing frauds.

Mr. LOGAN, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, spoke in support of the joint resolution, and declared that the regulations now in force in relation to the whisky tax, seemed to be made specially for the purpose of protecting villainy and fraud. They must have been either suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, or have been adopted by him through ignorance. He explained at considerable length the facility by which frauds could be committed with any meter applied to the tail of the still. His theory was to measure the grain and compute the quantity of whisky which it should produce. But, unless the moral integrity of the employes of Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. MCCULLOCH could be measured, the tax could never be collected. He had himself told the officers of the Department that certain employes were thieves, and he could not get them removed. He knew facts showing that members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board in New-York were connected with frauds perpetrated by means of straw-bail and otherwise, and yet they were not removed. It was a dishonest, corrupt machine from its head to its feet. He did not care how high the President or the Secretary of the Treasury might stand, they were either dishonest themselves or were so ignorant they could not tell when fraud was committed.

Mr. PILE asked Mr. LOGAN what assurance he had that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint proper men on the Commission.

Mr. LOGAN replied that there was a full understanding between the Committee and the Secretary as to who the Commissioners were to be. He went on to say that he did not charge Commissioner ROLLINS with dishonesty; that the Commissioner said he could not help himself in the matter, but he (Mr. LOGAN,) was sorry to say that all these officials tried to hide themselves behind the tenure of office act. Commissioner ROLLINS might report the facts to the President where officials were dishonest, and he hoped he would do so still. He was satisfied, that although Mr. ROLLINS might be an honest man, a great many frauds had been committed in his department, of which he had been recently notified, but on which he had taken no action, and he now gave him notice that unless he reported these men whom he (Mr. LOGAN,) had signified to him as dishonest scoundrels in his department, he would denounce him from his seat in the House.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, said that reference having been made to the immense whisky frauds committed in New-York, it was unquestionably true that the greatest frauds had been perpetrated there, not only by distillers interested in the manufacture of the whisky, but by nineteen-twentieths of the officials placed there for the protection of the revenue; and that since the establishment of the Metropolitan Revenue Board—Sub-Commissioners made up of three District-Attorneys, the Sub-Treasurer and one of the Sub-Commissioners of Internal Revenue—these frauds had been materially increased instead of being diminished. It appeared that the boards had been established simply as a board for the promotion of fraud. Not a single official or distiller who had been detected in frauds had been prosecuted and convicted by either of these District-Attorneys. If the ingenuity of the Treasury Department had been for twelve months applied to the sole object of constructing an organization to promote frauds, it could not have been more successful than establishing the Revenue Board now sitting in New-York.

Mr. LOGAN said he was satisfied with the fitness of the gentleman who came to his assistance. He did not charge the whole of that Revenue Board with fraud, but he had simply said that that Board was not an exception to the rule, and he said so yet. These frauds would not be stopped so long as ANDREW JOHNSON was appointing thieves, and so long as the Secretary of the Treasury was winking at the frauds. He mentioned the fact of a man named MCDONALD, who had been convicted and sentenced to death for being a conspirator in burning the hotels in New-York, and who had since been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to an office in New-York. The conduct of that man, ANDREW JOHNSON, of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Cabinet, was so black and hateful that the world would blush if all the facts could be known. The revenue had not been collected since ANDREW JOHNSON and Congress had been divided as it was collected before, and there was no reason for that. The revenue was not collected in many districts in the country, because ANDREW JOHNSON's pets were put in office there, or else Republicans who were willing to sell themselves to ANDREW JOHNSON for the opportunity of perpetuating frauds upon the country. ANDREW JOHNSON had appointed a class of men who had disgraced the nation, and upon him and upon the Secretary of the Treasury the responsibility for all these frauds rested.

Mr. ROSS asked leave to state to his colleague that the Senate had rejected for the Assessor of his district nine good and honest men who had been nominated by the President, and who were capable of discharging the duties.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, what kind of a man did he send that the Senate did not reject? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS—The truth is that if the President nominates a good man, the Senate is sure to reject him.

Mr. LOGAN—And then the Senate waits until he nominates a scoundrel. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS—Yes, that is it. [Loud laughter.] In order to have the offices filled the President has demoralized Republicans—[continued laughter]—men who pretend to the President to be with him, and who pretend to the Senate to be with it, and who are consequently lying to both parties; and, of course, such men will steal. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN—That is the simplest proposition in the world. The President sends in the name of a man whom the Senate does not want to see demoralized, and hence he is rejected. The President continues sending in the names of men until finally he sends in the name of a thief, which is only in accord with his own character.

Mr. ROSS—Yes; and then the Senate confirms the thief. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN—Of course, because he is Mr. JOHNSON's choice, and because the Senate does not want to get into trouble with him. My colleague says the President sent in the names of nine men in his district for Assessor. I don't know what sort of a man he has there now in that office; but if he is honest, he is an exception to the rule. If the President had sent in twelve—the Apostolic number—honest men, and afterward appointed a thief, he is responsible for the appointment, and not the Senate, not the Congress, not anybody else in the world. The President and Secretary of the Treasury ought to have at least sufficient evidence of a man's honesty before appointing him to any office of trust.

Mr. KERR—I ask the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) whether he means to say that either in fact, or in law, it is the duty of the President to appoint inspectors. I am not speaking now of Assessors.

Mr. LOGAN—It certainly is not his duty, but yet he does it just as he does everything else that is not his duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. KERR—I desire the gentleman to name an instance in which the President has made such an appointment.

Mr. LOGAN—I did not get up for the purpose of naming men and putting their names before the country in a bad light, and hence I do not answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. KERR—The President does not make the appointment at all; the law does not give him the power to do so, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—The law does not give the President the power to do a great many things that he does. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the Inspectors.

Mr. KERR—No, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN—Excuse me if you please, the Secretary of the Treasury appoints all these men whom the President allows him to appoint. The President under the law has the appointment of the assessors and collectors; but the Secretary of the Treasury can appoint the inspectors. I am told, for instance, that he has been required to appoint certain men as inspectors by the President, and I have no doubt of the truth of that, but it makes no difference whether it is MCCULLOCH or the President who appoints them. I believe Mr. MCCULLOCH went off on a sliding scale at the same time as the President did. They are both in the same boat; Mr. MCCULLOCH recommends and the President appoints, except in instances where the President wants to appoint some of his own special friends; and then he requires Mr. MCCULLOCH to make such appointment. That is the way the thing goes.

Mr. KERR—Does the gentleman consider that the Senate is in the same boat with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in these appointments?

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate?

Mr. KERR—Yes, the Senate has to confirm the appointments of assessors and collectors, and it is the duty of the Senate to know what it is doing and to confirm only good and competent men.

Mr. LOGAN—I never heard of the appointment of an inspector being sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. KERR—I did not say inspectors but assessors.

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate is not in the same boat as the President, as a matter of course. That is a simple proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. KERR—Is not the Senate engaged in aiding the President to make these appointments?

Mr. LOGAN—The Senate has nothing to do with the appointments. The President makes the appointments and is responsible for them. Sometimes the Senate confirmed Republicans and sometimes Democrats.

Mr. KERR—That is a new confirmation of the duty of the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman may learn a good deal as he grows old. [Laughter.]

Mr. KERR—Not from the gentleman. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK—Some of the principal officers require confirmation by the Senate, but nineteen-twentieths of the agents for the collection of the revenue are men appointed by the Treasury Department, whose appointments do not need confirmation, and do not come within the Tenure of Office act.

Mr. LOGAN would also inform the gentleman from Indiana (KERR) that a majority of the Inspectors and secret agents of the Department who go all over the country are nothing more nor less than black-mailers of those who had money to pay them to keep their mouths shut. Their appointments required no confirmation. They were sent from the Treasury Department with authority in their pockets to seize distilleries and tobacco manufacturing establishments, and they pounced upon such establishments, and on being paid enough went off and were heard of no more.

Mr. BURR reminded his colleague that he had recommended the appointment of an inspector in his (Mr. BURR's) district, and inquired whether he included him in the class of thieves and scoundrels?

Mr. LOGAN replied that he had recommended that person as an honest man, and he would like his colleague to say whether he considered him such?

Mr. BURR remarked that he had not made any assertion to the contrary.

Mr. LOGAN said he had not designated any person by name, and did not mean to. He asked his colleague whether he did not believe most of the revenue officers to be scoundrels.

Mr. BURR said he did not recognise the responsibility for their misconduct as existing anywhere except in the appointing power, which was not in coöperation with ANDREW JOHNSON, but was acting in full coöperation and political fellowship with his friend and colleague, Mr. LOGAN.

Mr. LOGAN.—Who is that?

Mr. BURR—Commissioner ROLLINS, who appoints these inspectors.

Mr. LOGAN—Commissioner ROLLINS makes no appointments, and my colleague is certainly more ignorant than anybody I know if he believes that he does. My colleague ought to know better than to make such a statement. [Laughter.] His constituents send him here as a man of ability, a man of genius, an honest and intelligent man, and he is now going to send to his constituents the evidence of his own ignorance and want of information. [Laughter.] He ought not to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURR asked Mr. LOGAN whether, in striving to get an appointment for Mr. DAWSON, of Illinois, he had not applied to Commissioner ROLLINS for it.

Mr. LOGAN admitted that he had most certainly done so, and had got Commissioner ROLLINS to recommend him to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL—That is the way they are all appointed.

Mr. LOGAN—It is not the way they are all appointed; many are appointed without Commissioner ROLLINS knowing anything about them. If members of Congress go to Mr. ROLLINS and recommend certain men he will take their word for it, and so members of Congress should be very careful to recommend honest men, as I do. [Laughter.] But my colleague has stated precisely in effect what I have stated. It is not a question of law but of fact. The appointing power, by law, may be in one place, but evasion of the law, the authority, may be exercised by a very different officer, which my friend admits is the case, and with that admission I am satisfied.

Mr. LOGAN—My colleague belongs to the other side of the House, and Mr. ROLLINS belongs to the same political party that I do. Now, I ask my colleague to state why it is that men on his side of the House are all the time trying to remove Mr. ROLLINS, and not trying to remove these thieves who have been appointed. It seems they are particularly satisfied that all these scoundrels shall remain in office, if they can only get ROLLINS out. The trouble with ROLLINS is that he cannot get anybody removed. The President will not remove anybody, and the Secretary will not remove anybody; ROLLINS is, therefore, powerless. Now, I suggest to my colleague and to all these gentlemen about me, that they will come with me. Let all of us go together; let the whole of us go [laughter] to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the country and on behalf of the tax-payers, and let us, in one solid phalanx, ask the President and the Secretary to remove these men, against whom charges have been proved, showing they are scoundrels. I ask the gentlemen on the other side, will they come with us?

Members on the Democratic side—Certainly.

Mr. LOGAN—Then let us all go this evening. [Laughter.] The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will go with us and we may be able, perhaps, to turn these men out of office who have been appointed within the last fourteen months.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I desire to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN). It may be in the form of a question.

Mr. LOGAN—Put it in the form of a question and I will answer it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I desire to say that whether the responsibility for these appointments rests on Mr. ROLLINS or not, the testimony taken before the Impeachment Committee shows that Mr. ROLLINS has never yet, in a single instance, applied to the President for a change in any of these officers, where he has been satisfied that there has been corruptions, dishonesty, or any other disqualifications of the incumbent.

Mr. LOGAN—Is that the suggestion the gentleman wanted to make?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I merely wished to call the attention of the gentlemen to what Mr. ROLLINS says. The question was put to him: "Have you ever in a single instance represented to the President that any incumbent of the Revenue Service was dishonest or corrupt and ought to be removed?" And to the question Mr. ROLLINS answers: "I have not. It is not the practice of the head of a bureau to communicate with the President." Further on he says—

Mr. LOGAN, interrupting—I do not yield to hear the evidence of the Impeachment Committee read. I read it all myself, and I was disgusted with it, [laughter,] not with evidence particularly, but with the results. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—One single word: Mr. ROLLINS named six persons as guilty of fraud and who ought to be removed, and the question was put to him: Q.—Did you name persons as their successors? A.—I did not. Q.—Were these officers Republicans or Democrats? A.—I have no means of knowing with certainty their political opinions. They were nearly all appointed by Mr. LINCOLN. They were generally reputed as Conservatives; I cannot say whether they were or not.

Mr. LOGAN, interrupting—I do not yield any longer for the gentleman to read any more of that. I hope all the members of the House have read that evidence. I yielded for a question or a suggestion, and the gentleman has neither asked a question nor made a suggestion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman will allow me to read one further question and answer.

Mr. LOGAN—I decline to do so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, persisting—The question was put to Mr. ROLLINS whether——

Mr. LOGAN, interrupting—No, Sir; I decline to have any question put to me through Mr. ROLLINS. If you have any question to put, put it diretly to myself, and I will answer it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman from Illinois holds the floor, and I must do as he says. I will then ask him if his opinion is that the law recently passed, which prevents the President from removing an officer without the consent of the Senate, has had a tendency to continue these fraudulent officers in office, and to produce precisely the state of things which the gentleman has been describing? Mr. ROLLINS says it has.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman's question is very simple, and I can answer it. The majority of these officers to-day who are charged with these frauds are, nine of ten, not officers whose appointment comes before the Senate for confirmation. I said that long ago; but I will answer further. The gentleman has the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in reference to Mr. ROLLINS reporting officers to the President. Mr. ROLLINS has nothing to do with the President; Mr. ROLLINS reports to his chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President; so his evidence has nothing to do with the point of discussion. But now I will answer the gentleman's question further. I say that, if the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, will ask for the removal of any officer, or for his suspension, on the ground that he has been defrauding the revenue of the United States, I assure him that the Senate will agree to every such removal which the President suggests, and which he backs up with the statements that the officer is a dishonest man.

Mr. RANDALL—Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) allow me to state my experience in connection with that subject.

Mr. LOGAN—I do not want the gentleman's experience; I have had the experience of men who know a great deal more than he does about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL—I only wanted to state that I was asked by a grave Senator to make a bargain on that very subject.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I understand the gentleman from Illinois to propose that we should go to the President and ask the removal of officers appointed within the last fourteen months. If that bargain is to be made, I wish it to include all the appointees, so that we will get rid of all the fraudulent officers, because Mr. ROLLINS tells us that many of the appointees of Mr. LINCOLN were dishonest men.

Mr. LOGAN—Very well; I agree to that; I agree to make a clean sweep of it all the way through. It might be of advantage to Mr. JOHNSON, and I am sure it would help the revenues of the country a great deal. I desire to say now, for the benefit of my Democratic friends who want to make this bargain, that I have a proposition to make. Last year there was collected from the revenue on spirits $23,000,000. I say here, to test the honesty of Mr. MCCULLOCH, and of your President, for he is not ours, [Members on the Democratic side, "He is not ours."] I do not know whether he, or DOOLITTLE, or HANCOCK, is to be the next President, according to the nominations made down here at this meeting last night. [Laughter.] I mean I do not know which of them will run for the next Presidency.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It will be Gen. GRANT, if he gets on the platform. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN—That is exactly what he is going to do—the proper platform, if he gets on at all. But what I was going to say is, there are men to-day who would give Mr. MCCULLOCH $30,000,000, if such a contract could be made, though I know it could not be under the law; who would pay into the Treasury of the United States before Saturday night next $30,000,000, and pay all the expense of the collection of the revenue from whisky, and take the excess as their pay for its collection.

After some further remarks, Mr. LOGAN yielded the floor, and Mr. MUNGEN spoke on the question of spirit meters, undertaking to prove that they were no guard against fraud.

Mr. VAN WYCK spoke in defence of the Metropolitan Revenue Board as being vigilant and active and useful in the detection and prevention of frauds.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that the man who stood up to defend those men did not know what he was doing.

Mr. VAN WYCK suggested that he believed that he knew what he was saying.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he might know what he was saying but not what he was doing. [Laughter.]

Mr. VAN WYCK remarked that he had made, perhaps, as thorough an investigation of the subject as the gentleman from Illinois. He admitted that frauds in the way of straw bail, or one such fraud had passed that Board, but it had passed under a person who was not now a member of the Board, who had been sent there from Washington, and who had permitted enormous frauds to be perpetrated on the Government.

Mr. INGERSOLL tried to offer in this connection a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the appointment of inspectors and revenue agents, who appointed them, and on whose recommendation; but Mr. SCHENCK objected to its being offered.

Mr. HUNTER spoke in favor of that part of the joint resolution stopping all further work on the manufacture of metres for the Treasury Department, but against all the rest of it. The whole metre system, he contended, had been an entire failure.

Mr. MARSHALL said the majority of officials seemed to have adopted the maxim—

> A little thieving is a dangerous art;
> But thieving largely is a noble part;
> As vile to rob a henroost of a hen;
> But stealing largely makes us gentlemen.

It was the adoption of this maxim which had brought one-half of the country to the verge of destitution, while in the other half the people were raising their hands to Heaven, and calling in vain for bread. Still it was unfair and unjust in his colleague (Mr. LOGAN) to deal in wholesale denunciation of public officials without bringing facts to sustain the charges. Charges had been made by his colleague against the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, which, if proved ought to brand them with infamy. But he was not willing to condemn any man, high or low, on broad specifications of that kind. Unsustained by a single fact or a particle of evidence, his colleague had charged the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with knowingly appointing thieves and robbers to office, or as winking at enormous frauds. Those were grave charges, and if true these men ought to be infamous, but if they were not sustained by facts, what should be and what must be said of an honorable gentleman who would make such charges without bringing facts to sustain them?

Mr. LOGAN, by permission of Mr. MARSHALL, was going on to repeat the substance of his assertions, but was interrupted by Mr. MARSHALL, who said that his colleague's statement was already on record. No one, he continued, had a right to get up in the House and deal in wholesale defamation of public officers without bringing forward a single proof. His colleague must know very well that such a course was unjust, and could not be sustained by any fair process of reasoning.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether his colleague desired him to state a case?

Mr. MARSHALL replied that his colleague had better opportunities for obtaining the floor than he (Mr. MARSHALL) had, and that if he had any proofs he could bring them forward, and let the facts go before the country. If there was no other mode of punishment, the country and the world should know that men engaged in these enormous frauds. But he did not believe that either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury had been previously engaged in aiding the perpetration of these frauds. What personal knowledge had they of persons appointed to office? He relied principally on the recommendation of members of Congress, and those recommendations came more from the members on the other side of the House than from those on his side. It was a notorious fact that no member of the Democratic Party proper could pass the ordeal of the Senate for confirmation to any appointment. The appointments had been in the main from the Republican Party, and as far, therefore, as his colleague's allusion had any political direction, they applied to his own party. Secretary MCCULLOCH had stated before the Judiciary Committee that nineteen-twentieths of the men in his Department were not only Republicans, but Radicals, and Commissioner ROLLINS was present and assented to the statement. The effort to give the matter a partisan turn might, therefore, be rightfully made in the other direction. It was only with the advent of the Republican Party that robbery and thieving of the people had become a fine art. They had the testimony of a Republican Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) and a distinguished member of the House from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) that more money of the people had been stolen during the first year of Mr. LINCOLN's administration than it had cost to run the entire four years' administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. It was time that the Republican Party, now on its last legs, should attempt to inaugurate some system by which hereafter the people might be protected from those robberies. He knew of one infallible remedy, and the country was beginning to discover it and to act upon it: That was to go back to good Democratic economical administrations; to elect a Democratic Congress, and introduce the principles of economy and justice. His colleague (Mr. LOGAN) had proposed one plan; he would propose another, and that was that the representatives of the party which had thus wronged and oppressed the people would take themselves out of the House, and let representatives of the old-fashioned Democracy take their place. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD remarked that FLOYD, one of the old-fashioned economists of the gentleman's party, had departed from this world, but suggested whether JACOB THOMPSON might not be accessible. [Laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL said that Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration had not been a favorite with him, but yet they had the testimony of leading Republicans that, even with FLOYD and JACOB THOMPSON, the stealings of the first year of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration amounted in the aggregate to a larger sum than the whole cost of running Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration for four years, stealings and all. [Laughter.] Thieving had only become a wholesale business when the Republican Party came into power. It would cease the very day that that party went out of power.

Mr. MARSHALL went on to show that the President in making nominations had not favored the Democratic Party, and alluded in that connection to the appointment to foreign missions of Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. GREELEY. He had been compelled in all revenue cases to take men of the dominant Party, or to leave the offices unfilled; and if he had selected among them and had only found one thief out of a dozen, his surprise was that the President had not been more unlucky in that particular. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. MARSHALL expressed the opinion that with a tax of $2 a gallon the revenue on whiskey could never be collected, and that the best course would be to reduce the tax to one-fourth of what it now is.

Mr. PILE obtained the floor, and related to the House some instances within his own knowledge of enormous frauds perpetrated by Government contractors and employes belonging to the Democratic Party, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL) should have the audacity and assumption, after all the black and treasonable record belonging to the Democratic Party in bringing the late war on the country, to ask the representatives of the loyal people of the country to put themselves out of these halls and to let his rebel Democratic friends take their places.

Mr. MARSHALL—Those charges of treason against the Democratic Party of the country are old, and stale, and worn out. They were originally untrue, and were known to be untrue by the men who originated and circulated them. They never had any foundation. The Democrats of the country were as loyal and true to the Government as any portion of the people, and the people throughout the country know that these charges are false. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] The people are going at the polls to brand them as false. As to Democrats getting fat contracts under Mr. LINCOLN, it is well known that any man who dared to proclaim himself in opposition to the LINCOLN Administration during the entire war, instead of getting fat contracts was immediately inurned within some of the bastiles of the party in power. They had no office, and no hearing under that Administration, and the idea of charging, in the Democratic Party, the stealings that occurred under the Lincoln Administration, is one of the greatest shams that can be imagined. It is impossible for any intelligent person to believe it for a moment.

Mr. COVODE remarked that his friend MARSHALL had fallen into an error when he spoke of the purity of the Democratic Party, for he had had that gentleman's sympathy, and the sympathy of all the friends of Senator DOUGLAS, when he detected the frauds of Mr. BUCHANAN in placing in the Bank of the Metropolis, in the City of Washington, $995,000 to buy up Democrats to vote for the Lecompton Bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOYER desired to ask his colleague a question, but Mr. PILE declined to yield the floor; so Mr. BOYER contented himself with remarking he should like to know how many of those bad Democrats had since gone over to the Republican Party.

Mr. PILE resumed the floor and, continuing his remarks, spoke of Dr. FOWLER and Mr. GOODELL, of Illinois, as great contractors and swindlers, and as belonging to the Democratic Party.

Finally, Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, thus putting an end to an animated and exciting discussion, with which members and spectators seemed to be highly interested and amused.

The joint resolution went over until to-morrow.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Treasurer of the United States, relative to the amount of deposits in the National Banks for each month, from Jan. 30, 1860, to Oct. 31, 1867, in response to a resolution offered by Mr. KELLY. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock adjourned.

THE COTTON TAX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

A few weeks ago one of our Boston papers, in an article directed against the repeal of the Cotton tax, and especially opposing any relief of the present crop from that tax, asserted that most of the crop had already left the hands of the producers, and that the laborers who had made the crop (and who, with the planters, had owned it,) would therefore get little or no benefit by a removal of the tax from this crop, which benefit would inure to speculators and merchants. These assertions were substantially quoted and effectively used by United States Senators to delay or prevent the proposed repeal, in the debate which was in progress just before the recess.

It would not be polite to characterize such statements according to the extent and mischief of their distance from the actual facts, which facts could have been found in any of the weekly "cotton statements" published in every one of our larger markets.

At that date the total receipts of this crop at the ports, including all the cotton transported by inland routes, river and rail, to Northern ports, did not exceed 560,000 bales, and of the total receipts, more than 160,000 bales was held by, or for account of, planters and their laborers, either in the "stock on hand" in the ports, North and South, or in transitu.

From Memphis and other depots in the South, an unusually large portion of the crop has been sent "unsold by the producer" to New-York, Boston, and other Northern markets, because either the price offered there would not reimburse the advances made by the factor, or because it was unsatisfactory to the planter and his laborers who were to share in its proceeds.

The "stock on hand" in Southern markets and depots consists almost entirely of cotton yet unsold by the producer, as does a considerable share of the stock in Northern markets.

True, in order to move the cotton to these markets it has been necessary to pay the tax on nearly the whole of the "receipts at the ports," and as it will not do to admit the idea of refunding taxes, (lest you shall be unable to find a stopping place,) those planters who have paid the tax can find comfort only in the reflection that it was profitable to do so if they also sold their cotton, which has fallen twelve cents per pound since the opening of the season, and is still falling week by week.

It is useless now to show how small a portion of the crop had left the planters' hands at the date of the article referred to. As the question of the tax is yet undecided, it is of use to look at the figures as they now stand, (Dec. 27,) and see how much cotton can be relieved from tax under the amendment moved by Senator WILLIAMS to make the repeal apply to all cotton yet unsold by the producer.

Total crop of the United States, (estimated)		2,600,000 bales.
Total receipts to last mail dates at all ports	730,000	
Less stock in ports held for planters	230,000—	500,000 bales.
Leaving "unsold by planters," say		2,100,000 bales.

But the planters' cotton in ports has paid the tax, and it has also been paid on other cotton held by planters, *in transitu*, &c., say to the extent of 70,000 bales.

Thus, of Cotton unsold by producers		2,100,000 bales.
Tax has been paid on their part of stock at ports	230,000	
Tax on cotton in transitu, &c.	70,000—	300,000 bales.
Leaving only		1,800,000 bales

subject to relief from the tax.

It is argued that because a portion of the crop has paid the tax, the remainder should be made to pay it. The early portion was sold for prices better than the present by twice the amount of the tax, yet that portion could not afford it, for even upon its better prices the tax was not out of a profit, but an aggravation of a loss. Then see how cruelly it bears upon the crop yet unsold, of which the value has continued to fall. Under the peculiar conditions brought about in the changes since the enactment of the cotton tax, it has become the most oppressive burden that was ever imposed by the Government of a civilized people. Whatever the seeming expediency then, there is now no excuse for continuing, during one day such a crushing and destructive impost.

Many of the soundest men in the trade at home and in England, men whose memories recall the cotton depressions of 1839, 1844, 1848, 1851 and 1857, and their causes, are strongly impressed with the idea that cotton must fall yet lower. It is deemed probable that as in some of those periods, when stagnation in trade was the characteristic, cotton fell to and remained for months at so low levels as 4¼d. to 4½d. for middling, so now it will fall to 6d. per pound in Liverpool, and to a corresponding price here, which would be about 12½c. currency. The Cable already reports "sales at 6⅝d. basis of middling American to arrive." Advices have been received of purchases at Bombay at 4¾d. to 5d. for fair Surats, cost and freight to England included, and shippers demand a further decline of ½d. to enable them to go on with probable safety. This is not panic; that would soon pass and be followed by reaction.

It is stagnation, a condition of torpor and inaction in trade when money lies idle and enterprise is checked; when labor does not find proper employment and the buying power of the poor and middling classes becomes greatly reduced.

This it is, and not merely the fact of a temporary over supply, which has been bearing cotton down, and suggests to the older men in the trade the probability of 6d. per pound in England and 12½ cents here.

And what does such a price mean to the producer, whether he be the large planter who cannot pay his laborers with the entire proceeds of his crop, or the poor man who has raised his five bales by the help of his wife and children. To him it means only 9 cents per pound upon his farm; or for the poor man's five bales—2,500 pounds—it means $225 only. There are men who cry out to Congress to take from his pitiful $225 a tax of 2½ cents per pound, amounting to $62 50. Shame on such men, as history will put shame on the Congress that obeys their cry.

From every quarter in the South, and from every kind of authority, comes the sad story of poverty and destitution already existing, and the fearful promise of famine and other forms of suffering by want before another food crop can be made.

Owing to the low price of cotton and the hesitation of Congress to remove the tax, few or no contracts are making with the freedmen as usual at this season. Such cotton crop as shall be made in another season must be mainly the product of the poor man, black or white, working for himself. Every one can estimate what this will be, when so large a portion of the laboring population is unused to self-guidance, and finds no man to hire them.

Under such circumstances every planter would hold on to his cotton if he could, until the short production of another, and the over-estimates of this year should have produced their effects. But he cannot hold. He is in debt. Not only must his crop be sold for what it will fetch, but even his mules and plows are taken by the negroes for the wages he cannot pay them.

It is because this crop must be forced upon the market that the scarcity threatened for the next year does not break even the stagnation in European trade, draw the idle money into investment in cotton and cause an advance in prices.

The dear food and political troubles, actual and impending, in Europe, together with the failure of all the speculative power and much of the legitimate banking and commercial capital formerly engaged in cotton, account for much of the special depression in this article, and the rest is found in the general trade depression.

These are adversities enough for our cotton-growing interests to contend with, without the additional burdens of unfriendly legislation discriminating against one branch of agricultural production. For this Congress is and will be held responsible.

OMEGA.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The frequenters of Mabille, the Closerie des Lilas, the Bal de l'Opéra and kindred places, have long remarked a dark beauty attired in the very costume worn by the Neapolitan fishermen who sing GORDIGIANI'S songs as they dry their nets on the beach at Santa Lucia. She has assumed the mantle left by RIGOLETTE FRISETTE, ROSE POMPON and the Reine Bacchanale. Such exploits would scarcely be appreciated—would they even be endured?—on the English stage; yet the French papers record the engagement of FINETTE at the London Lyceum Theatre at 200 francs per night. The *cancan* is a French institution which will scarcely bear translating.

A French fisherman named ALEXANDRE, residing at Saint Ouen l'Aumône (Seine-et-Oise) recently caught, in the river Oise, a carp weighing twenty-eight pounds. This fish, which measured four feet four inches in length, is supposed to be aged more than a hundred years. In the lip was a gold ring bearing the inscription: "V x 6 x D x May, 1771= Aigue Blanche." The man had the carp cooked, and invited several friends to the feast; but the fish proved to be so coarse and rank as to be scarcely eatable.

Kertch is, it appears, says the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, to be the new Russian Sebastopol. The Government has given orders for immense works to be erected there, and the men who served in 1855 against the place will remember how admirably adapted the place is for defence, and know how completely it will close Azov and atone for the loss of Sebastopol. The foundations of the batteries and earthworks will cost nearly half a million roubles to begin with. This is a checkmate to the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

The needle-gun now definitely adopted by the Russian War Office is of the Prussian pattern, but the needle being somewhat shorter and thicker, the rapidity of the firing is said to be slightly increased. If Russian accounts are trustworthy, an ordinary soldier will easily accomplish eight discharges in a minute, while a skilled hand is stated to have no difficulty in reaching up to fourteen. There are not many new rifles being made, the old ones admitting of adaptation.

Twenty years ago Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, had a population of 8,000. Its population is now 128,000. In 1848 the province of Otago, one of the nine provinces into which New-Zealand is divided, had a population of 620, and in 1864 its population was 61,000. Twenty-three years ago the population of South Australia was 19,000, and in 1866 it was 170,000.

Dr. MENDELSSOHN, son of the illustrious composer, and Professor of History in the University of Heidelberg, is about to publish the posthumous works of his father. They comprise a symphony named "The Reform," a funeral march, composed for the anniversary of the death of NORBERT BERGMULLER, a sonata, and ballads without words (*lieder ohne worte*.)

The star of the hour at the Paris Italiens is the American cantatrice Miss HARRIS, whose graceful manner and expressive countenance, combined with a voice of marvellous flexibility and sweetness, attracts immense popularity. One of her last performances was in "Crispino e la Comare," where, especially in her upper notes, she accomplishes perfect *tours de force*.

The London *Orchestra* understands that the rebuilding of Her Majesty's Theatre is to be set about at once, under the direction of the architect of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool. The old opera colonnade and bijou theatre will be removed, and the entrance and general appearance will be imposing.

The two Princesses D'ALBE, neices of the Empress, with many young ladies belonging to the most distinguished families in Paris, are following regularly the classes of secondary instruction for girls at the Sorbonne.

M. DUPRESSOIR, a retired officer of the army, and nephew of M. BENAZET, lately director of the Baden gaming-tables, has been unanimously appointed by the subscribers to the place formerly occupied by his uncle, just deceased.

The *Gazetta del Popolo* of Florence has opened a subscription to present a medal of honor to M. JULES FAVRE, in recognition of the manner in which he pleaded the Italian cause in the Legislative Body.

A new torpedo has been invented at Brest, which is said to be far more destructive than either the English, American or Russian one.

GENERAL ITEMS.

As a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, was walking through one of the streets of that city on New-Year's morning, a boy, 15 or 16 years of age, stepped from a corner with a pistol loaded with powder and a paper wad. He held out the pistol for the purposes of firing it, and turned his head in another direction. In this manner, without knowing it, he placed the muzzle directly against the temple of the citizen above mentioned, and the fortunate imperfection of the cap only prevented the boy from seriously wounding him.

The Chickasaws have a separate government. A few years ago their Legislature abrogated all existing laws, and passed a fresh code. They sent the new manuscript laws into Texas to be printed, without retaining a copy. The messenger lost them while fording a river and they never were recovered. The courts were in a muddle which would have surprised STEPHEN BLACKPOOL himself, until a new Legislature supplied the deficiency.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that in that city scores of mechanics and laboring men can find nothing to do, and the farmers along the river have constant application of hands who are willing and eager to work for their board. Cases of destitution and suffering consequently multiply.

Another fatal result of the disaster at the Harlem Bridge, in Northfield, on the Vermont Central Railroad, has been added in the death of MICHAEL HEALEY, of Granby, C. E. All the others injured are thought to be out of danger.

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of Comptroller Hillhouse to the Legislature.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1867.

To the Legislature:

In the performance of a duty imposed by law, the Comptroller respectfully presents the following report of the financial operations of the State for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, with such suggestions as have occurred to him for the management and improvement of the public revenues.

Adopting the arrangement of the previous year as the most simple and intelligible, the several subjects to be considered will be embraced under the general heads of debt, revenues, receipts and expenditures, and the condition of the funds held in trust by the State.

DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1866, the total funded debt of the State was $51,753,082 22, classified as follows:

General fund debt	$5,642,622 22
Contingent	218,000 00
Canal	18,248,460 00
Bounty	27,644,000 00
Total	$51,753,082 22

On the 30th of September, 1867, the total funded debt was $48,367,682 22, classified as follows:

General fund debt	$5,642,622 22
Contingent	130,000 00
Canal	15,733,060 00
Bounty	26,862,000 00
Total	$48,367,682 22

It will be noticed that the aggregate debt has been reduced during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, $3,385,400.

The State has no unfunded or floating debt, all liquidated claims being provided for in the annual appropriation bills, and paid from the proceeds of the taxes levied to meet them.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The General Fund Debt has not changed in amount since the date of the previous report, no part of the stocks by which it is represented having become due, and the annual contribution of $350,000 from the surplus revenues of the canals not being much in excess of the annual sum required for the payment of interest. Such portions of the debt as have matured since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 have been either extended by deficiency loans under the act of 1848 or paid by advances from the Treasury. The sums thus furnished or advanced are chargeable on the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, to be paid whenever the condition of the fund will admit of it. There will be due of the principal of the General Fund Debt on the 1st of January, 1868, $500,000, and on the 1st of May following, $442,961 05; in all, $942,961 05. Provision has already been made to pay the amount due in January, and the whole debt will be paid or provided for, at or before the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, by an increase in the annual contribution from the canal revenues to the general fund debt sinking fund from $350,000 to $1,500,000, which may be confidently anticipated after 1868.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1866		$217,127 05
Received from the canal revenues		713,125 00
Transferred from the General Fund for interest		48,088 17
Total		$978,340 22
Int. on General Fund Debt	$312,680 00	
Indian annuities	7,361 67—	320,041 67
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1867		$658,298 55

Of the outstanding stocks chargeable on the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, $500,000 are now due, and the further sum of $442,961 05 will mature on the 1st day of May next. The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund on the 30th of September, 1867, was $658,298 55, and there has been a subsequent payment from the canal revenues of $350,000. These sums are applicable to the redemption of the maturing stocks, leaving a deficiency which may be stated approximately at $200,000, to be provided for by a temporary advance from the Treasury, or by a deficiency loan made to the credit of the Sinking Fund. The increase in the contribution from the canal revenues to $1,500,000 which may be anticipated in 1869 will enable the Sinking Fund to meet the debt as it falls due, and repay all advances from the Treasury or other sources.

BOUNTY DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1867, the outstanding stocks and bonds representing this indebtedness amounted to $26,862,000.

The bounty debt had reached its culminating point on the 30th of September, 1866, since which time the claims for reimbursement presented to the Paymaster-General, and audited by that officer under the acts of 1865, have been paid in cash. It is believed that all valid claims under these acts have been adjusted, and that no further advances will be required. With a sinking fund annually replenished to the amount of nearly $4,000,000, the payment of the debt must proceed with great rapidity, and it must be extinguished in 1877, unless extended with the consent of the holders. The propriety of such an arrangement, if practicable, rests on the consideration that the local debts incurred by the counties and towns for war purposes, are being reduced annually at a rate which, of itself, constitutes a heavy burden on the tax-payer, and in addition there are the taxes levied by the United States, and graduated on a policy which would impose on the present generation, in addition to the burden of carrying on a long and exhausting war, the payment of the debt contracted during its progress. If the payment of the bounty debt, constituting more than one-half of the State indebtedness, could be distributed over a longer period of years, it would be an essential relief to the productive interests of the State, enabling the Legislature to reduce the annual tax to replenish the Sinking Fund nearly one-half, and the local authorities to persevere in their efforts to clear off the obligations of towns and counties.

The tax of two and one-eighth mills imposed in 1866 produced the sum of $3,188,785 72, which was less by $765,125 94 than the annual sum required to pay the interest and principal of the debt within the time required by law. This deficiency was provided for in the tax of three mills imposed for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1867. The tax required for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1868, will be two and one-sixth mills.

CONTINGENT DEBT.

This indebtedness may be said to be substantially extinguished, having been reduced during the past fiscal year by the redemption of $86,000 of the State stock loaned to the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, and the means having been provided to redeem the remaining $14,000 when presented. There remains only the loan of $68,000 to the Long Island Railroad Company, under chapter 193, laws of 1840, and of $48,000 of that to the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, under chapter 296, Laws of 1840. As these corporations are presumed to be able to provide for these loans, there is no probability that the State will ever be called upon to pay them.

CANAL DEBT.

The annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department will afford gratifying evidence of the gradual reduction of the Canal Debt. On the 1st of October, 1866, the total amount outstanding under sections one, three and twelve of the Constitution was $18,248,460, and on the 30th of September, 1867, $15,733,060, being a reduction for the past fiscal year, by the purchase and cancelation of canal stocks, of $2,515,400. The unapplied balances of the Canal Debt Sinking Funds on the 30th of September, 1867, amounted to $3,214,942 10, leaving the actual debt to be provided for, $12,518,117 90.

The following statement gives the distribution of the Canal Debt, according to the several sections of article seven, under which it was contracted:

Section 1	$3,247,900
Section 3	10,775,000
Section 12	1,700,000
Total	$15,722,900
Not paying interest	10,160
Total	$15,733,060

REVENUES.

Deficiency of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th September, 1866		$2,628,637 68
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year ending 30th September, 1867, (see statement II).		6,110,494 84
Amount transferred to the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, being the proceeds of the 2⅛ mill tax levied in 1866, in pursuance of chapter 325, laws of 1865		3,188,785 82
Amount transferred to the following funds for interest on money in the Treasury, during the year, belonging to said funds, viz.:		
School Fund	$62,809 06	
Literature Fund	12,706 45	
Long Island Railroad Co. Sinking Fund	498 51	
General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	48,088 17	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1866	776 14—	$11,017,796 57
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1867, (see statement I)	8,186,453 87	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury remaining unpaid on the 30th September, 1867	756 32—	8,187,210 19
Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th September, 1867		$2,830,586 38

The chief sources from which the revenues of the General Fund are derived, are taxes imposed on the value of property, auction and salt duties, and the annual contribution of $200,000 from the canal revenues toward the support of government. The payment of this last item, however, depending on the amount of the net revenues, after deducting the cost of superintendence and repairs, it has not been received with regularity, and cannot, therefore, be counted on as a permanent portion of the income of the General Fund. To enable the canal revenues to meet this charge they must yield the net annual sum of $3,366,242 66, which is considerably above the average of the past ten years. The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past year were as follows:

From taxes	$6,899,340 42
From salt duties	68,588 53
From auction duties	191,618 67
Total	$7,159,547 62

TAXES.

The main sources from which the treasury is supplied with the means to meet the annual appropriations, are the taxes imposed on the real and personal property of the State. The total amount received for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was $8,517,464, 85, distributed as follows:

General Fund	1 3-4 mills	$2,679,651 86
Schools	3-4 mills	1,148,422 22
Canals	15-16 mills	1,435,527 79
Bounty debt sk'g fund	2 1-8 mills	3,253,862 98
Total	5 9-16 mills	$8,517,464 85

The amount that will be produced by the rates imposed for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, will be $12,647,218 71, distributed as follows:

General Fund	2 479-1040 mills	$4,094,665 06
Schools	1 ½ mills	2,080,134 65
Canals	⅝ mills	1,040,067 33
Bounty Debt Sinking Fund	3 mills	4,992,323 18
Railroads	55-208 mills	440,028 49
Total	7 3-5 mills	$12,647,218 71

The following rates of tax will be required for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1868, for the several objects specified. On the valuations for 1866, as equalized by the State Board, they will produce $7,973,849 51. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not consider it necessary or expedient to materially increase them by appropriations for other purposes:

General Fund	1 1-4 mills	$2,080,134 65
Schools	1 1-4 mills	2,080,134 65
Canals	1-8 mills	208,013 47
Bounty Debt Skg Fund	2 1-6 mills	3,605,566 74
Totals	4 19-26 mills	$7,973,849 51

TAXATION.

The Comptroller feels it incumbent on him to again call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of material changes in our system of taxation. Adopted at a time when the wealth of the State consisted almost wholly of real property, and when the expenses of carrying on the State Government were comparatively light, they are confessedly inadequate as a means of securing an equal distribution of the public burdens, in a community where the values represented under the comprehensive term "personal property," must be nearly, if not quite, equal to that of real estate, and where from the multiplicity of objects claiming the care and attention of the Legislature, and the extent of the public liabilities, the annual appropriations have more than quadrupled in the past twenty-five years. What is wanted in a community thus circumstanced, is a system of taxation that shall conform in its results, as nearly as practicable, to the maxim "that the citizens of a State should contribute toward the support of Government in proportion to their respective abilities." If this maxim could be carried out through a plan of assessment, equitable but at the same time thorough and searching, it would greatly advance the power and prosperity of the State, and cause the public burdens to fall with less severity on individuals and classes. The difficulty under which we labor is not so much in the amount of our indebtedness, as in the utter impossibility of paying it with the present system, without constant violations of the principle of equality, so plain and palpable that they have given cause for serious and well-grounded complaint. If taxation were restricted to real estate alone, it would make no difference whether it were assessed at its real value or not, provided the rate were uniform throughout the State. To raise a given sum the rate would have to be increased as the assessed value diminished, but the proportion each individual would pay would be the same. But with a full disclosure and assessment of personal property at its value, the valuations of real estate would have to be correspondingly increased, or the present inequality between the two classes of property would remain, with this difference, that the discrimination would be against personal instead of real. Another inequality arising from the practical working of our tax laws, is the right of off-set for debts, permitted to the holders of personal property and denied to real estate. Whatever doubt may exist as to the propriety of the rule applied generally, there can be none as to the impropriety and impolicy of the discrimination, and it should either be abrogated altogether or made to apply to both classes of property. It is a question perhaps the most important of any connected with the subject of taxation, and should be decided only after a careful consideration of the results likely to flow from the abrogation of the rule on the one hand, or its extension on the other. There are formidable difficulties to be met and overcome on either supposition. To allow the offset, even if it could be confined to real instead of fictitious liabilities, would permanently exempt from taxation, as indeed it now is, a large proportion of the personal property held at commercial points, in the purchase of which debts have been contracted with persons residing in other States or abroad. To deny it, and impose taxes on all property within the State, whoever holds or controls it, might lead to grave results in the case of certain corporations, and, to a limited extent, of individuals. It is possible that a rule might be adopted that would operate fairly, and avoid any undue interference with the laws of trade, and thus obviate one of the most formidable difficulties in the administration of our tax laws.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the Treasury on account of all the funds, except the Canal Fund, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867, were as follows:

Receipts	$13,382,189 04
Payments	13,732,198 62
Treasury overdrawn, Sept. 30, 1867	$350,009 58

In the report from this Department of Jan. 1, 1867, the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Revenue, including deficiency, for the then current fiscal year, were estimated as follows:

Receipts	$10,821,552 75
Payments	10,877,646 65
Estimated deficiency, Sept. 30, 1867	$56,093 89

The actual receipts and payment, including deficiency of previous year, were:

Receipts	$8,187,210 19
Payments	11,047,796 57
Actual deficiency, Sept. 30, 1867	$2,860,586 38

The condition of the Treasury and of the General Fund Revenue on the 30th of September, 1867, as shown in the foregoing statements, was owing to the fact that the taxes due from the City of New-York are never paid until after the close of the fiscal year for which they are imposed. For the last fiscal year they amounted to $2,920,149 70, which sum was paid Dec. 1, 1867. Had it been received previous to Sept. 30, 1867, it would have left a balance in the Treasury, at that date, of $2,570,140 12, and a surplus of revenue to the General Fund of $59,563 32.

The receipts and payments on account of the general fund revenue for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, are estimated as follows:

Estimated receipts to Sept. 30, 1868	$14,415,803 43
Estimated payments to Sept. 30, 1868	13,468,387 49
Estimated surplus to Sept. 30, 1868	$947,415 94

STATE PRISONS.

The results of the operations of the State Prison for the past, as for previous years, have been affected by the high prices of provisions and supplies of all kinds, without any corresponding advance in the rates received on contract for labor. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the three institutions was $366,874 79. The report of the Inspectors will show the value of stock on hand, which should properly go to reduce this amount. It will also appear that with the amount of cash receipts and deposits, and excess of stock on hand at Clinton Prison over last year, there is a balance of $20,779 51 over all expenditures for manufacturing, maintenance of convicts, salaries of officers, &c.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The examination and presentation of the suspended claims of this State against the United States for expenditures in the organization of troops in 1861, referred to in the previous report from this Department, has resulted in the allowance of the further sum of $879,058 22, for which it is presumed the State stands credited on the books of the Treasury. This sum, added to $1,113,000 paid by the United States in December, 1861, and $262,763 17 paid in October, 1865, makes a total of $2,254,821 39 allowed, out of $2,948,963 66 claimed, leaving still unsettled $694,142 27. On the supposition that the suspended claims will be finally allowed, the account, irrespective of interest would be stated as follows:

State of New-York, Dr.	
To direct tax of 1861, less 15 per cent.	$2,213,330 87
To cash, December, 1861	1,113,000 00
To cash, October, 1865	262,763 17
Total	$3,589,094 04

State of New-York, Cr.	
By claims as presented	$2,948,963 66
By cash, June, 1862	400,000 00
Total	$3,348,963 66
Balance due United States	240,130 38
Total	$3,589,094 04

Should any part of the suspended claims be finally rejected, it will increase by an equal sum the balance due the United States.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

An impartial examination of the character and amount of our public and local debts, while it shows the necessity of economy in expenditures, affords no ground for the apprehensions so frequently expressed as to our ability to clear off these incumbrances without permanent injury to the productive interests of the State. The direct debt of the State, on the 30th of September, 1867, after deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Funds, was a trifle over $44,000,000. From this should be deducted the value of the public works, which are estimated at $35,000,000, because their average net revenues for the previous ten years, after deducting the average cost of ordinary and extraordinary repairs and superintendence, under a system of management notoriously defective and expensive, have been more than six per cent. on that sum. All other public property, whether productive or unproductive, is purposely omitted in the estimate, though its value cannot be less than several millions. This reduces the debt of the State, over its available and productive property, applicable, if that were desirable, to its payment, to $9,000,000.

The next encumbrance consists of the debts of cities, counties, and towns, created under authority of the Legislature, and stated in the Convention Manual from nearly complete returns, at $89,000,000. It is necessary to include these debts in a general statement of the indebtedness of the State, because there is no practical difference between any given amount of debt aggregated on the State at large, or distributed among its civil divisions. In either case it would rest on and be paid from the same sources of revenue. Some deduction, however, should be made for the exceedingly valuable, and, in many instances, productive property owned by several of our principal cities.

The estimated value of the real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York in 1862, including the Croton Water Works, was $42,000,000, one-half of which was productive; and there are other cities owning productive property to a considerable amount. In any event, it is safe to say that the property held by municipalities represents at least an additional $25,000,000, and it is therefore proper to deduct that sum from the local indebtedness, which would reduce it to $54,000,000.

A third incumbrance on our resources is our proportion of the debt of the General Government, given in an official report on the 1st of October, 1867, at $2,500,000,000 nearly. If this debt were to be paid by a direct tax on the value of property, the proportion which each State would be required to pay would be determined by its representative population, in conformity with the second section of article first of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in the Union, according to their respective numbers." On the basis of the apportionment of the $20,000,000 direct tax in 1862, the proportion of New-York would be $325,000,000.

Under the next census, however, our proportion would be less, for the reason that each succeeding enumeration shows an increase in the representative population in the West and Northwest, while it diminishes that of the North and East. If paid under the present Revenue laws, based on the eighth section of the same article, which provides that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," the share that would fall to this State could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, without deciding, preliminarily, what proportion of the goods and commodities, domestic and foreign, paying internal and customs duties in this State, are consumed here.

Taxes of this description are supposed to fall mainly on the consumer, and it is, therefore, impossible to prove which system of taxation would impose the heaviest burden on this State, in the payment of the debt of the United States, without showing first what proportion of the articles on which duties are paid here are consumed by our own population. Nor is it at all certain that the present system of internal duties will be continued until the debt is paid. It has already been repeatedly modified, and may be abrogated, as was that in force during the war of 1812, in favor of some other system, under which the proportion in which the burden would fall on the several States might be materially changed.

If the citizens of this State pay one-fourth or one-fifth of all the revenue duties, as has been claimed, they must be possessed of one-fourth or one-fifth of the aggregate wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the one proposition can be affirmed, and the other denied, and hence the conclusion would be that, whatever the proportion of the national debt which the State of New-York is fairly chargeable, she is just as fairly entitled to be credited with the like proportion of the national wealth. On the 30th of September, 1867, the liabilities of the State, over and above the value of its productive property, were $9,000,000, and that the liabilities of its civil divisions, with a like deduction, were $54,000,000, making in all $63,000,000. To this sum must be added $325,000,000, estimated as our proportion of the debt of the United States, and we have an aggregage of $388,000,000 resting upon our resources, and to be paid within such period and under such a system of taxation as the laws of Congress and of this State may prescribe. If the whole of this debt were represented by a stock, bearing six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, the principal redeemable in thirty years, it would require as a contribution to its sinking fund the annual sum of $27,833,000, which, if raised by a direct annual tax on the property within the State fairly subject to assessment, would be three-fifths of one per cent. on its present value nearly, assuming it to be $4,500,000,000, or about sixty cents on $100. It will be seen that the estimate here made is based on the assumption of a sale of State and municipal property, and a direct application of the proceeds to the reduction of the debt. Such a disposition of the canal has advocates both in the Legislature and the Convention, and has been urged through the Press. But as this may be said to be against public policy, an opinion in which the Comptroller concurs, it is proper to add here that if the force of the objection is conceded, and the estimate made on the opposite theory, it would raise the rate of taxation, as previously stated, much less than might be supposed. The debt would be increased by the sum of $70,000,000, but the interest on the increase would be met by the income of the public property, State and municipal, and there would be required annually for the sinking fund a tax sufficient to produce $28,654,000 nearly, which on a valuation for the whole State, assumed here to be $4,500,000,000, would increase the rate to sixty-four cents on $100.

Such are our debts and liabilities. What are our resources?

In 1866, the equalized value of real estate, as returned to this office, was $1,236,288,147, including the value of cities and villages. In 1860, however, the State Assessors, who are required by law to visit every portion of the State once in two years for the purpose of obtaining information bearing on their duties as members of the State Board of Equalization, estimated the value at $1,945,505,000, and in 1864, $2,169,365,000. These estimates were the result of laborious investigation and a careful inquiry and comparison of facts gathered in every part of the State, and yet, from the imperfect system of classification adopted, the results arrived at are not claimed to be anything more than approximately correct, perhaps not even that. There is, however, just as good ground to believe they are too low as there is that they are too high. The same observation will apply to the State census of 1865. The statistics relating to property, though important, are too incomplete, and their arrangement too defective to admit of their use as evidences of value in any higher sense than as presumptive proof. Thus, the value of all the dwellings in the State, together with village and city lots, but including farms, is given at $977,000,000, and the value of farms, including the dwellings, at $920,000,000. Under this classification farm dwellings are included in both amounts, while buildings other than dwellings, with the lots on which they are erected, are excluded from both. It is manifest, however, that the last item must at least equal the first, and therefore the two amounts just given making an aggregate of $1,900,000,000 nearly, may be taken to represent the census valuation of real property in the State at large. The conclusions arrived at from the comparisons are, that the equalized assessments of real estate for 1866, in the aggregate $1,236,288,147, were $709,217,000 less than the estimate of the State Assessors in 1860, $933,077,000 less than their estimate in 1864, and $660,712,000 less than what may be inferred from the incomplete returns of the census of 1865. But the evidence mainly relied on in estimating the value of real property is the rule of assessment adopted by the local officers charged with the duty of administering the tax laws. That such a rule exists is attested in the official correspondence of this office, and it has been frequently admitted in personal interviews with the financial officers of the State. There is, in fact, no reasonable doubt of the prevalence throughout the State of a practice sanctioned by custom though contrary to law, under which, taking the average of towns and counties as equalized, agricultural lands are assessed at not more than one-third of their actual value, and the real estate of cities and villages at one half. As the Assessors in each county act independently, there are variations in the application of the rule more or less marked, rendering it necessary, in such cases, for Boards of Supervisors to adjust the resulting inequalities between towns. If we take the aggregate valuations of real estate for the year 1866, amounting to $1,236,288,147, and deduct from it the valuations of cities and townships, including within their limits villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, we find the assessed value of farms to be $473,779,106, and that of cities and villages to be $762,509,041; adding two hundred per cent to the first amount and one hundred to the second, we shall have $1,421,337,318 as the value of farms, $1,525,018,082 as the value of cities and villages, and $2,946,355,400, or in round numbers $3,000,000,000 as the total value of real property in the State at large. It may be stated as the result of a careful examination of the reports and returns of 1866, that after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, which was included in the previous estimate given under that head, the personal property of corporations at the close of that year, including capital and surplus, exceeded the aggregate sum of $375,000,000. Of the amount of personal property held by individuals, there are no data from which to form more than an approximate estimate. The term as defined in the statutes is a comprehensive one. To attempt to trace property studiously concealed by the possessors from the public view, through the hundred subdivisions of classification, much less to estimate the value with accuracy, would be a hopeless task. There is a moral certainty, however, that it amounts to an enormous sum. Take, for instance, the item of household furniture. Distributing the population of the State into families of five each, there would be 800,000 families. If one-half of them had no property whatever of this description, and the other half $500 to each family, it would make an aggregate of $200,000,000. Large as this sum may appear, there is scarcely a family in moderate circumstances that does not possess more than that amount, and as we ascend in the scale of wealth, the proportion which this kind of property bears to the domicile increases, until we find the household goods, the paintings, the statuary, and other works of art, represented by sums little less than the value of the dwellings in which they are contained. Again, who would anticipate that the value of live stock and farming implements would aggregate for the whole State $148,000,000, and yet we have the authority of the census of 1865 in estimating them at that sum. Then, again, the individual deposits in the State and National Banks and savings institutions, according to the official statements of Oct. 1, 1866, were $436,000,000, and in the distribution of the funded debt of the United States, the most cautious calculation could not reduce the amount held by individuals in this State below $250,000,000. An additional $250,000,000 may be added for investments in the debts of the several States, of cities and corporations and on bond and mortgage. The accumulations of our life insurance companies constitute another element of individual wealth, equal in amount to the value of the policies held by citizens of this State. Now, we can reason from subjects where we have some degree of light, to others that are more obscure. If a community of less than 4,000,000 of population can afford to invest $200,000,000 or more in unproductive property, merely for the purpose of convenience and luxury, place $250,000,000 in the public funds, and perhaps as much more in other permanent forms of investment, what must be the extent of its active capital employed in the various branches of business, and represented by the products of the soil, the manufactory and the mine? We leave the answer to those who feel disposed to prosecute the inquiry, simply expressing the opinion, based on the estimate of an experienced underwriter, as to the amount covered by outstanding policies of insurance, that if the average value could be ascertained by a comparison of prosperous with unprosperous years, it would add to personal property by an amount greater than any of the items previously estimated, and afford ground for the belief that, as defined in the statutes, its aggregate value in this State must nearly if not quite equal that of real estate.

On the facts and statements given in this connection, it is probable that the aggregate value of the property of the State in the present condition of the currency cannot be less than $4,500,000,000, of which amount $3,000,000,000 is represented by real, and $1,500,000,000 by personal.

From an official statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ending June, 1867, it appears that the total income tax paid by this State was $17,974,352 63, of which $7,620,608 39 was at five per cent., and $10,173,744 25 at ten per cent. The total number of persons paying the income tax in 1867 was 57,425.

From these data we can approximate to the annual gains and profits of the capital and industry of the State, so far as they are returned, since every $100 derived from incomes paying ten per cent. would represent $1,000 of gains, and every $100 derived from incomes paying five per cent., $2,000. This would give $254,149,610 30, to which should be added $57,425,000 for the exemption at $1,000 each of the 57,425 persons who paid the tax, and $57,822,726 80 for dividends and interest paid by corporations and not included in the individual returns, making the total $369,397,337 10. This is a large sum, and yet, as it does not include the amount covered by incomes of $1,000 and less, and the perhaps equally large amount that escapes through evasions of the law, it is highly probable that if these items could be ascertained they would nearly equal the amount of the authenticated returns after a liberal deduction for what may be termed speculative profits. Objection may be made to the large item representing dividends of corporations, on the ground that no allowance is made for the proportion paid to residents of other States and of foreign countries. Whether it exceeds the reciprocal interest of citizens of this State, in corporations located in other States, cannot be determined from any statistics at hand; but in any event the difference cannot be so great as to materially affect the statement as an approximate estimate.

On the supposition of a consolidation of all the indebtedness of the State, direct and indirect, estimated without the offset of productive property, at $458,000,000, into a stock having thirty years to run, at six per cent. interest, payable half yearly, and assuming that, for the whole period, the annual surplus gains of the population will be four per cent. of the value of property each year, what proportion of these gains would be annually absorbed in the sinking fund of $28,654,000, required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt at maturity? The questioned is answered by the results of Table 26, in the appendix, from which it will appear that their average amount for the whole period would be $311,594,339, of which the annual contribution required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt at maturity, would be a trifle over nine per cent. In other words, the debt would be paid, in the time mentioned, by an average annual contribution of less than one-tenth of the estimated surplus earnings of the population.

The real difficulty under which we labor is not what partisan orators have sought to make it. It is not a necessary consequence of the extent of the public liabilities, State and National, for the resources of the country are commensurate with its wants, but rather of the policy of enforcing their payment within a period that will allow of no opportunity of recovering from the losses of the war, and under systems of taxation which, while they affect the industrial injuriously, are liable to the still more formidable objection, that to the degree in which they impair our productive energy and check its development, they tend directly to precipitate a conflict of authority over the sources of revenue. It was to avoid this danger that Mr. HAMILTON, when Secretary of the Treasury, recommended the assumption of the war debts of the States, incurred during the revolutionary period, and his advocacy of this great measure clearly indicated that his confidence in a spirit of mutual forbearance, as a practical remedy in such a contingency, had been shaken if not destroyed.

It is too plain to require proof, that with the resources of the most ample character, we are drifting along without any united and determined efforts to improve a system under which the ratio of taxation has increased much more rapidly than the apparent value of property. This has resulted partly from the great increase in the public obligations incurred during the war, and partly from a want of a proper remedy for incomplete and defective assessments. We may go on without any attempt to extend the payment of our debts over a longer period, or to distribute the burden more equally on the population, and we may succeed. The experiment, however, is a dangerous one, and should a season of general prostration in the business of the country intervene, it may fail. On the other hand, by an extension of the time of payment, and the adoption of a more judicious and equitable system for the imposition and collection of duties and taxes, the danger would be avoided and the process of liquidation would be carried on without violating the principle of equality or checking the growth of individual and associated enterprise.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
43—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
44—Root et al. vs. Froelion.
45—Bradley, Exr. vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
46—Banks, Jr., vs. Barbour.
47—Smith vs. Felt et al.
48—Kelly vs. Randolph.
50—Whitman vs. Graves et al.
Emerson vs. Booth.
Fink vs. Donan et al.
Bristol vs. Tappin.
Weston vs. Brodie.
Henderson vs. Williams.

Nos.
Tamaro vs. Grover.
Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
Thalmessinger et al. vs. Conklin.
Mayor, &c., vs. Lent et al.
Bowman vs. Travis.
Meacham vs. Pell.
Same vs. Same.
Enders vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
Dambman vs. Hatfield.
Jaudon vs. Carpenter.
Wetmore vs. Truslow et al.
Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
597—Benoist et al. vs. Wiley.
637—De Leyo vs. Peirce et al.
1513—Geissenheimer vs. Leopold.
1663—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.
1729—Barnes vs. Reynolds.
1971—Boscher vs. Cohen.
2389—Frank vs. George.
2455—Moeller vs. Talcott.
2521—Stiles et al. vs. Read.
2530—Powers vs. Schaidknecht.
2541—Gaines vs. Ellison.
2624—Bradley et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.
2655—Loughran et al. vs. Fisher et al.
2669—Owen vs. Beeman et al.
2695—Wonderly vs. Bleasley.
2699—McMurty et al. vs. Ransom, impl'd.
2705—Raphael vs. Conant.
2737—Hirsch et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.
2799—Self vs. O'Neill.
2939—Thalmessinger et al. vs. Loebenstein.
3009—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.

3069—Cain et al. vs. Wetzel et al.
3085—Ham et al. vs. Corwin et al.
3091—Vogt vs. Harwitz.
3155—Stuart et al. vs. Edmiston, &c.
3167—Brewer et al. vs. Baum.
3212—Marsh et al. vs. Hewitt.
3236—Seaman et al. vs. Lieder.
3247—Kerr vs. Churchill, impl'd.
3261—Washburn vs. Baron.
3262—Leaman vs. Homan.
3632—Dalton vs. Coons et al.
3678—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
3701—Same vs. Same.
3753—Barnett vs. Winant, impl'd.
3773—Market Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Hoppock.
3779—Bartlett vs. Tufts, Jr.
3821—Platt et al. vs. Post.
3831—Ebbinghousen et al. vs. Schirmer.
3857—Newbould vs. Smith.
3867—Gough vs. Wood et al.
3897—Scribner vs. Elmer.
2143—Cohen vs. Rosengarden et al.
3379—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
67—Bailey vs. Martin.
73—Palen vs. Johnson.
90—Loder vs. Stedecker.
102—Kearney vs. Butter.
124—Hardie vs. Spooner.
130—Thompson vs. Davids.
135—Loeb vs. Wellner.
139—The People, &c., Lee vs. Lynch.

Nos.
178—White vs. McLean.
194—Stoughtenburg vs. Hoosic State Co.
212—Rothstein vs. Barrera.
224—Percy vs. Smith.
227—Duplex Machine Co. vs. Carpenter.

Call No. 262—Leaman vs. Houran.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3575—Pearsall et al. vs. Bacon et al.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
3581—Spitzer vs. Spitzer et al.
3585—Cassiday vs. Bunn.
3603—Cranston vs. Moury.
3607—Janeway vs. Levy.
3611—McMahon vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.

Nos.
3613—Shawman, Ex'r, vs. Johnson.
3615—Mesa vs. Wolf.
3623—Hand vs. Nichol.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens, Ex'r.
3627—Thwig vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
3629—Riddell vs. Wickham.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Downing vs. Pullis.
40—Travis vs. Lippman.
51—Mason vs. Cornell.
55—Coons vs. Benjamin.
—Mettler vs. Lambert.
24—Inslee vs. Lyman.
58—Barnes vs. Ackerman.
59—Goodwin vs. Stephens.
61—Mark vs. Lepoin.
62—Homer vs. Walters.
63—Bailin vs. Thalmessinger.

Nos.
64—Demuth vs. Mayer.
65—Ficht vs. Delain.
66—Rheinhardt vs. Falk.
67—Dunaldt vs. the Fourteenth-st. and Bleecker-st. Railroad.
68—Ohbrogge vs. Same.
69—Ewing vs. Chapman.
70—Russell vs. Hart.
71—McKay vs. Warner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Bernard Short; burglary.
The People vs. Charles R. Byrne; burglary.
The People vs. Daniel Byrne; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Kelloran; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Malone; grand larceny.
The People vs. James McCarran; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Judge; grand larceny.
The People vs. Samuel Nash; grand larceny.
The People vs. Benj. Yeekes; grand larceny.
The People vs. Margaret Clark; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Havens; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Daniel Maher; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Murray; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Kytes; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Miskell; grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
56—Rogers vs. Finnegan.
67—Derham vs. Tighe.
11—Rippengale vs. Dayton et al.
71—Barbarino vs. Fulderviler.
73—Gilfillen vs. Samuels et al.
75—Sims vs. Lewis.
77—Banning vs. Oliver & Turner.
79—Matthews vs. Waggoner, Jr.
80—Eggers vs. Reutus.

Nos.
82—Tomfed vs. Roller.
84—Van Saun vs. Fulton.
85—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gaedecke.
38—Tate vs. Wilson.
39—Stewart vs. Wilson.
43—Berry vs. Voges.
87—Buth vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
88—Henderson vs. Rall.
89—Same vs. same.
90—Klune vs. Lee.
91—Cummings vs. Conway.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION—A CASE FROM THE NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Frederic Bronson, Executor, &c., Plaintiff in Error, vs. Peter Rodes, in Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—On the 16th of December, 1851, Christian Metz and wife executed to the plaintiff in error, as executor, &c., of Arthur Bronson, deceased, a mortgage upon certain lands in Erie County, New-York, to secure the payment of $1,400 on the first day of January, 1857, "in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States," with interest, semi-annually, "in coin, as aforesaid," such payments, both of principal and interest, to be made in such place in the City of New-York as Bronson should appoint, and in default of such appointment, to be made to the credit of Bronson in the Merchants' Bank, of New-York.

On the 28th of March, 1853, the mortgaged premises were conveyed to Rodes, who assumed the payment of the mortgage, and laid the interest thereon, as it accrued, up to and including the interest due Jan. 1, 1864. On the 10th of January, 1865, Rodes tendered to Bronson, in the City of New-York, $1,507 in United States legal-tender notes, and requested him to accept such payment in satisfaction of the mortgage and to execute a discharge. Bronson refused to accept the payment and execute the discharge, claiming that the mortgage should be paid in gold or silver coin. At the time of the tender the market value in the City of New-York of legal-tender notes, as compared with gold or silver coin, was one to two and twenty-five one-hundredths. Rodes thereupon commenced this action to obtain on this state of facts a judgment that the mortgage be satisfied. The cause was tried in Erie County before Justice Groves, who rendered judgment dismissing the complaint with costs, holding that the plaintiff had not made tender according to contract, and that he was not therefore entitled to the relief sought. On appeal to the General Term that judgment was reversed, and a judgment directed in accordance with the prayer of the complaint; which judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The plaintiff in error contends that the mortgagor having, for a valuable and adequate consideration, engaged to pay $1,400 in gold or silver coin, as the condition of discharging his land from the lien of the mortgage, he must show, in order to sustain his action, that he has performed, or has offered to perform his contract, as stipulated, or has been prevented from performing it by the defendant, to entitle himself to the relief demanded.

The defendant in error maintains the theory of the Court below, contending that the real intention of the parties was to secure payment of the mortgage in lawful money, and that Congress was possessed of the power to pass the act in question, and the Court should enforce it.

J. J. Townsend and H. R. Selden for plaintiff in error; S. S. Rogers for defendant in error.

THE PACIFIC TAX CASES—CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY—TAX CONSIDERED AS "DEBT."

The County of Lane, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Oregon.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.—The complaint in this case alleged that the amount of the State revenue due from the County of Lane to the State, for the year 1863, was $5,460 96 in gold and silver coin, and that no part of it had been paid. The answer set up a general denial, and pleaded a tender of the amount in Treasury or legal-tender notes, in bar of the action. A demurrer to the answer objected that it did not show that the money was tendered in gold and silver coin, as required by law, and that it did not therefore state facts sufficient to constitute a defence. This demurrer was sustained, and the Circuit Court gave judgment that the State have and recover of the defendant (the County) the sum of $5,460 96 in gold and silver coin, and the costs. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State, and the County appeals to this Court, contending that the tender was sufficient, for that there was no law in the State of Oregon in 1863 requiring the tax-payer to pay his taxes in gold and silver coin. There was a law, it is conceded, that required "the Sheriff in all cases to pay over to the County Treasurer the full amount of State and school taxes in gold and silver coin," and which provided that "the several County Treasurers shall pay over to the State Treasurer in gold and silver coin the State tax," &c. But these provisions define only the duties of officers charged with the collection of taxes, and do not define the right of tax-payers. The inference from these paragraphs, standing alone, would no doubt be that taxes were to be paid to the Sheriff in gold and silver coin, and by him transferred to the County Treasurer, and by the County Treasurer to the State Treasurer in the same form. But the right of a tax-payer to pay his taxes in such lawful money of the United States as he is bound to receive for all debts due him, ought not to be destroyed by an inference. The defendant in error contends that a tax is not a "debt," and that Congress has no power to prevent the State of Oregon from collecting her taxes in any specific article, and therefore no right to say that the article shall not be gold and silver coin. And if Congress has attempted to deprive her of that power by legislation, such legislation is without authority of the Constitution, and void.

It is submitted that the construction given to the act of Feb. 25, 1862, by the Court below, and in certain California cases, did not involve the constitutionality of the act; that as the plaintiff in error brings up the whole question of the constitutional power of Congress to pass the law, that power is denied by the defendant in error.

George H. Williams for plaintiff in error; Rufus Mallory for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of William H. Hughes, a Bankrupt.—In answer to the three questions certified in this case, the Court replies: *First*—Where on the return of an order to show cause before a register why a bankrupt should not be discharged, a creditor appears and opposes the discharge, the Register must make a certificate of his proceedings, stating the opposition, and return the papers into Court in like manner as if there were no opposition.

Second—An assignee must make his return, when requested by the bankrupt, under Form No. 35, when he has, in fact, not received or paid any moneys on account of the estate, even though he may have reason to believe that he will thereafter receive moneys on account of the estate, as the proceeds of assets thereof.

Third—Under the provisions of section 4 of the act, and of general order No. 29, where an assignee examines a bankrupt before a Register, under section 26 of the act, the assignee must pay the fees of the Register for such examination, whether he has any assets of the estate or not. If there are assets the Court can, under general order No. 29, reimburse the assignee out of the assets. The bankrupt is not, under such circumstances, bound to pay the fees of the Register. By the provisions of section 28, the assignee, if not in funds from the estate at any time to a sufficient extent to defray the necessary expenses which will be required for the further execution of his trust, may require that the funds for that purpose shall be advanced or satisfactorily secured to him before he proceeds further. These funds must be advanced or secured by the party for whose benefit the expenses are to be incurred. If they are to be incurred in an examination of the bankrupt under section 26, with a view to discover assets for the benefit of his creditors, they must be advanced or secured by the creditors. If they are to be incurred in a proceeding by the assignee, which is a part of the proper steps preliminary to the discharge of the bankrupt, they must be advanced or secured by the bankrupt. The "expenses" thus provided for by section 28 do not cover any allowance to the assignee for his services. Section 28 does not provide for any allowance for such services, except by way of a percentage upon moneys received and paid out by the assignee as assets of the estate. But by section 17 the assignee is to be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services, in the discretion of the Court, and if there is any money in his hands, this compensation and all the necessary disbursements made by him in the discharge of his duty may be retained by him out of such money. This allowance cannot be made until after the services are rendered, because until the Court is advised what the services have been, it cannot determine whether any particular amount of compensation for the services is or is not reasonable, unless perhaps it might for specific acts, mainly of routine, prescribe specific fees. If there is no money in the hands of the assignee, the payment of the compensation referred to in section 17, if it is a compensation for services in steps properly preliminary to the discharge of the bankrupt, can, when the compensation has been allowed, be secured by a withholding by the Court of the discharge of the bankrupt until he makes the payment, on the ground that until then he has not in all things conformed to his duty under the act; and if it is a compensation for services for which the bankrupt ought not to pay, its payment to the assignee can probably be secured by appropriate means. Compensation to the assignee for his services in an examination of the bankrupt under section 26, with a view to discover assets for the benefit of his creditors, is not to be paid by the bankrupt.

The Clerk will certify this decision to the Register, Isaiah T. Williams, Esq.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE—TAKING ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY ON APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.

Sarah Adams, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Steamship Ocean Queen.—This was an application on the part of the claimant for a commission to take testimony to use on an appeal which he had taken to the Supreme Court from the decree of this Court affirming the decision of the District Court against him. The petition of appeal prayed for a hearing upon the evidence in the Courts below and upon further evidence, and this application was based upon the 12th rule of the Supreme Court.

Held by the Court—That the purport of that rule would seem to be that the commission, of which it speaks, is to issue from the Circuit Court having jurisdiction where the witnesses are to be found, so that their appearance may be enforced by subpœna under section 1 of the act of Jan. 24, 1827, (4 U. S. Stats., 197.) In the present case it is not shown where the witnesses reside or are to be found, nor is it shown that any order has been made by the Supreme Court for further proof in the case. The authority of this court, if the witnesses are within reach of its process, must, under that rule, rest solely upon the fact that this is a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and that new evidence in it is admissible in the Supreme Court. But this court cannot determine whether such evidence is admissible. It is for the Supreme Court to determine that. That whether the prayer in the petition of appeal for a hearing upon new evidence is enough to bring the case within the second subdivision of rule 12, is a question not entirely clear; but the safer course appears to be to deny this application on the ground that it is for the Supreme Court to decide on a motion to be made to it, whether the evidence sought to be taken will be admissible in the case, before a commission can be issued. If this Court should grant the application, and the Supreme Court hold that this Court was without authority to do so, the claimant might suffer serious prejudice; whereas if he now applies to the Supreme Court, and shows that an application to this Court has been refused on the ground stated, the practice under the rule will be settled by the Supreme Court, and the claimant will not be liable to suffer prejudice from an error in practice. Motion denied.

For the motion, Mr. Rapallo; in opposition, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Benedict.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. John B. Adatti.—The prisoner was indicted for having in the month of July last counterfeited some Government securities. The Assistant District-Attorney stated the case for the Government and read a portion of an act which showed that any person was liable to imprisonment who not only printed the securities, but had even the plates from which to produce impressions, under his control. The first witness examined was Wm. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division, whose duty is to detect persons found fraudulently obtaining any National Bank notes, greenbacks, &c., and bring them to trial. Witness said: I heard of the operations of a gang of Germans and Frenchmen who were actively engaged in making all kinds of fraudulent Government securities; and also received information that some difference had existed among them, and one of the number was imprisoned in Ludlow-street Jail. There was a counterfeiter at the same time who was awaiting sentence whom we knew by the name of Little Ned—Ned Oakley. This prisoner informed me that one of the gang of French counterfeiters was imprisoned, and had a twenty-five cent stone, with a few pieces, and that the probability was that it could be purchased. From what subsequently happened I discovered that the prisoner alluded to had some knowledge of counterfeiting and lithographing, but knowing that if I employed a New-York detective to follow it up, everything would have been lost, for those officers were known, I accordingly went to St. Louis, where I secured the services of Officer Burgell H. Barlow, whom I had instructed in the process of printing. I put Mr. Barlow in communication with the Frenchman in Ludlow-street Jail, and shortly after an interview was obtained with one Abraham Hart. Barlow represented himself to be a counterfeiter, but did not at that time know anything of the lithographic process. I was under the impression that a man named Coushard would learn him, and I did not expect to see the prisoner at the bar in the case. Should he come in contact with Coushard I gave him directions by which an acquaintance could be brought about between him and the parties connected with the gang. I got two other operatives from Washington and placed them in communication with Barlow. The matter finally resulted in the purchase of a press for lithographing, and an intercourse by the detective with a Mr. Hart, whose house Barlow frequently entered, and where he saw several greenbacks printed by the prisoner. This led to the arrest of Hart, Adatti and others; and on the premises being searched, there were found in them several lithographing-stones, for the manufacture of greenbacks, and some plates. Officer Barlow deposed that he lived in St. Louis, and was an officer of the Secret Service Division. In pursuance to instructions from Col. Wood, he obtained an interview with a Mr. Hart, residing at Long Neck, Staten Island; understood the gentleman to be a counterfeiter, forger and murderer, and connected with a gang of murderers; Hart agreed to teach witness the lithographic business on payment of a certain sum of money; learned the process of lithographing there from another person, Adatti, who showed him some steel plates and stones for the purpose of making fractional currency. Prisoner, Hart and he made several impressions of bonds, (produced.) Shortly afterward the arrests were made, and on the premises were found some counterfeit plates, one of which was for the manufacture of $10 Peruvian bonds. After the examination of some witnesses, whose evidence was corroborative of that already given, counsel for the defence produced testimony as to the good character of Adatti. This closed the case yesterday. The District-Attorney will address the jury to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

ACTION FOR RECKLESS DRIVING—VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

James M. Curran, by his Guardian, &c., vs. Ansley Lake.—On the 25th of August, 1865, a lad named James M. Curran, residing with his parents in John-street, Brooklyn, was run over near his home by a pair of horses and a loaded truck owned by the defendant, Lake, and driven by a man in his employ. The boy had a leg and an arm badly fractured, and from his own testimony he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained about sixteen weeks. The injured leg is shorter than the other, and he has a the use of the arm as he had previously. This action was brought by the lad's guardian to recover from the defendant $20,000 damages. It was alleged in the complaint, and an attempt was made to prove it on the trial, that the driver had been guilty of recklessness, or at least of gross carelessness, in starting his horses as suddenly as he did. The boy was playing with others in a gutter near a hydrant, and some of plaintiff's testimony tended to show that the driver, having stopped thirty or forty feet away, must necessarily have seen the boys; that when he first got on his load he suddenly whipped up his horses and they started off across the street at great speed directly to where the boys were playing, and that the plaintiff being unable to get out of the way was run over by the heavy truck. According to this theory the driver was guilty of gross negligence, to say the least, and the boy entirely free from carelessness. But the defendant's evidence put an entirely different phase to the affair. Witnesses testified that the boys were warned to get out of the way in time to save themselves. One little fellow, who was playing with young Curran at the time, was put upon the stand. He said a woman told them to get out of the gutter or they would be run over. He did get away, but not so the injured lad. The driver swore he did not see the boys; that he did not drive across the street, and did not start his horses at an unusual rate of speed.

The jury without leaving their seats returned a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, Mr. G. S. P. Stillman; for defendant, Messrs. Stanley, Langdell & Brown.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 9.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Ordered, that at the future terms of the General Term of this Court, the calendar for appeals from non-enumerated motions shall be disposed of at the commencement of the term before calling the General Calendar, and that such appeals as are not so disposed of when called, must go over to the next term.

GEORGE G. BARNARD,
Presiding Justice.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Jan. 9.

Before Judge McCunn.

Theodore Bertrand vs. *F. F. Hagerman.*—This was an action to recover $550, the amount of a bill of sale executed March 14, 1866, by Lacruger, Frick & Galle, of certain fixtures, furniture, &c., of a restaurant, No. 111 Third-avenue. Subsequently a mortgage was executed by the same parties to one Smith, of the hotel including the restaurant above, and by Smith assigned to the defendant in this action, who foreclosed the mortgage and sold the premises, realizing from the sale the full amount of his mortgage. Defendant refused to pay over the $550 due plaintiff on the bill of sale executed before the mortgage, and hence the action.

The defence was that the bill of sale was a fictitious transaction, intended to defraud the mortgagee.

Stevens & Reymert for plaintiff; Thos. Darlington for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 8.

Before Presiding Judge Daly and Judges Brady and Barrett.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS—THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Among the cases heard by this Court to-day was that of William Weed *vs.* Wells, Fargo & Co., which has never before been brought before any court, but was submitted without action, under section 372 of the Code. The facts were these: Plaintiff shipped, in the early part of February, 1866, a package of ladies' shoes, valued at $973 16, to W. H. Finch & Co., of San Francisco, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for whom defendants represented themselves as sole freight agents. The package was delivered to the agent of defendants in this City, who gave the usual receipt therefor. It was marked "Slow, C. O. D., $973 16—com. and exch.," and defendants gave instructions, accompanying the invoice, to their agents in San Francisco to collect from Finch & Co., as directed, and return the proceeds without delay. On the arrival of the package in San Francisco, on the 17th of March, 1866, it was sent from the steamer with other freight to defendants warehouse, in Montgomery-street, and notice was given to Finch & Co. of its arrival. Finch & Co. did not decline to receive the package, but promised to take it away in a few days, and pay the freight charges and bill. They neglected, however, to do so, up to April 16, when the package and its contents were utterly destroyed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine in defendants' warehouse, which destroyed a large amount of property and killed five of the employes of defendants. The plaintiff claims that defendants are liable for the loss of the package as common carriers; while defendants deny that they are common carriers, and claim to have been only agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on whom they say rests the common carrier's liability for all goods shipped through Wells, Fargo & Co. But even if they were common carriers, they say their liability as such ceased long before the goods were destroyed; that the goods remained in defendants' warehouse through the neglect of the consignees to remove them therefrom, and that the owner, or the consignees of the goods were liable for any damage that might occur to them while thus stored for their accommodation. They claim that they are not liable as warehousemen, because they were guilty of no negligence in the matter of the explosion; that their negligence, if there was any, consisted in not knowing the contents of the nitro-glycerine package: that they could not know its contents without opening it, and that to open it would have been a trespass. [In point of fact, the package was exploded while being opened by defendants' agents to discover its contents.]

Plaintiff complains that he was not notified of the neglect of Finch & Co. to take the package, or of its destruction, until the following November; and alleges that a month is no unusual time for packages of goods to remain in defendants' custody before they are received by the consignee.

The case was submitted on a printed statement of the facts, agreed upon by both parties, together with the points of law claimed by the respective counsel as governing the case.

Decision reserved.

James J. Thompson for plaintiff; Lowrey, Fransioli & Soren for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 9.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Attorneys must at once file notices of argument on taking dismissals or affirmances by default, in order that the record may be perfected, as no entry of such dismissals or affirmances will be made after this date without such filing of notice.

By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Maria Allen *vs.* George W. Allen; reference ordered to ascertain and report proper amount of alimony. S. A. Sterry *vs.* Chancey Sterry; proof of service, &c., wanted. In the matter of Nathan Greenbaum; motion granted. John Bennett *vs.* Joseph Bennett; order incorrect. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., *vs.* James Garvey; motion denied without costs, &c. C. T. Jung et al. *vs.* Thomas H. Wagstaff et al.; defendants may answer in five days on payment of costs of action to date, &c. See memorandum. Oppenbaym *vs.* Schmidt; motion for stay denied; no costs. R. Warren *vs.* Peter Holbrook et al.; if the defendant Holbrook will give security to pay the debt if judgment be reversed, the judgment and levy may be set aside, &c.; see memorandum. Jandon et al. *vs.* Rogers; receiver appointed; see memorandum. Lee *vs.* Smith; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event. Tracy et al. *vs.* Terry et al.; motion to change place of trial granted; $10 costs to abide the event. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Harriet Perry, &c.; judgment ordered. Ree *vs.* The Russell File Company, default opened so far as to allow defendants to come in and serve answer, &c. (See memorandum.) Brown *vs.* Pinckney; memorandum for counsel. Edgerton et al. *vs.* Bassford; memorandum for counsel. Shiels *vs.* Heardisty; motion denied; $5 costs to defendant to abide the event. Lathop Sewing-machine Company *vs.* The Bond & Lathrop Manufacturing Company et al.; receiver appointed on filing bond in $5,000. (See memorandum.) De Comean et al. *vs.* Mack et al.; motion denied with $5 costs. In the matter of Rosanna Burns, &c., order granted.

By Judge James.

Julius Solinson et al. *vs.* Simon Mack; judgment for defendant on demurrer with leave to plaintiff to reply in twenty days, on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 9.

By Judge Barrett.

Hermann *vs.* Aaronson; motion granted; order to be settled on one day's notice; (see opinion.) Henderson *vs.* Henderson; judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with costs. Mills *vs.* Onderdonk; motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer granted; (see mem.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A lengthy calendar of cases was disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions,—all but one under pleas of guilty offered by the accused. Mr. Robt. S. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

Edward Martin was placed on trial for stealing $23, in United States notes, from Patrick Brady. The complainant said that on the night of the 17th ult., he met the prisoner in a lager-beer saloon up town, and drank several glasses of liquor in his company. Soon afterward he missed his property, and caused Martin's arrest. Upon cross-examination Brady admitted that he had been drunk for three days prior to the time of the theft, and was then very much intoxicated. The jury did not, therefore, deem his evidence reliable, but promptly acquitted Martin, who was accordingly discharged.

John L. Drake, a brakeman, pleaded guilty of stealing $423 in money from an express-car on the Morris and Essex Railroad line, on the 3d inst. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Schmidt pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt at burglary at the tea-store of Adolph Schreidmuller, at No. 328 Bleecker-street, on the morning of the 24th of December last. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Patrick Mooney was sentenced to the State Prison for four years for stealing a lot of clothing from the room of Harris Raphael, No. 8 Bayard-street, on the 31st of December.

Several minor cases were tried, and the Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—Jan. 9.

Before Judge Troy.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for, yesterday, by George Olney, on behalf of his son, James, a member of the Fifty-sixth Regiment. The application was made under the following circumstances: Young Olney was incarcerated on a commitment from the President of the Regimental Court-martial of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, for fines imposed on him by order of that body. The petitioner claimed that his son was an infant, and therefore not legally a member of the regiment. It was admitted that the son was under twenty-one years of age at the time of enlistment, and that his father had not given consent when he joined the regiment. The Judge ordered the issue of the writ, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Jan. 9.

Before Judge Thompson.

EJECTMENT CASE.

Maryanne Murray vs. *John McGroarty.*—This was an action of ejectment brought to recover a piece of land in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn. The strip so claimed, is only four inches wide at one end and six inches at the other; and though it now forms a portion of a house in the ownership of defendant, yet it is alleged to be the rightful property of the plaintiff, adjoining whose estate it runs. For the defendant, it was argued that the land in dispute was his inasmuch as he had obtained right to it by adverse possession for a period of twenty-seven years. The term of adverse possession was the real question in dispute. Counsel for Mrs. Murray, contending that the term was not so long as represented. By direction of the Judge, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	108⅝	150	Wells Fargo Ex	46
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	108¾	300	do	46
93,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105⅛	105	Mer. U. Ex	37
295,500	U. S. 5-20s., C. '65 new	104¾	100	do	37⅝
67,000	do	104⅜	70	do	37½
55,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	108⅛	100	do	37½
61,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	105⅞	1100	N. Y. Cen. R	120⅞
85,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	106½	1500	do	121
123,000	do b3	106½	100	do b60	121¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss	104⅞	1000	do b60	121⅜
650	U.S. 5-20s. C..'67 New Iss..small	105⅛	200	do	121⅛
4,000	do	104¾	100	do	121⅜
17,000	do	104⅞	1000	Erie R	74⅜
2,000	do	104⅞	900	do	74⅜
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d series	104⅞	200	do b30	74⅛
10,000	do	105	200	do	74⅜
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	93	200	Erie R. Pf	74⅛
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	99⅝	150	do	74⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c	61½	100	Hud. Riv. R	139½
60,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59	100	do	139⅛
10,000	do s30	58⅞	400	do	139
12,000	do	59⅛	118	N. Y. & N. H. R	133
15,000	do s30	58⅞	1500	Reading R	93⅜
12,000	Missouri St. 6s,	100⅜	200	do s30	93¾
10,000	do	100⅜	400	do	93½
4,000	do	100⅛	500	do s30	93
7,000	do	100	500	do b10	93¼
5,000	N. Car 6s x-c	51⅛	300	do	93¼
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue x-in	82½	100	Mich. Cen. R	108¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅜	100	do	108½
1,000	H. R. R. 2d S. F. B.	102	300	M. So. & N. I. R	86⅝
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	97	1000	do	86¾
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	85	300	Chi. & N. W. R	59⅝
5,000	do b60	85	400	do	59½
15,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M	70	100	do	59
3,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	103	100	Ill. Central R	133¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102⅝	10	do	134
8,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	96	100	do	133¼
10	St. Nicholas Bank	106⅛	30	do	133
30	do	106	400	Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
10	Cent. National	102½	200	do	91⅞
20	do	102¼	200	do	91¼
50	Bank of Commerce	115	100	do	91⅞
100	Fourth National	103¼	500	do	91⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bk	100½	200	do	91⅞
150	Phoenix Bank	104	600	do	92
100	Canton Co	49⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	73
100	do	49⅛	600	do	72⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pf	35¼	100	do b10	72⅞
200	do	35⅛	200	do	72⅞
100	do	35⅛	100	do b30	73
220	West. U. Tel	38⅝	400	do	72⅞
500	do	38⅛	800	Clev. & Tol	102
100	Bos. Water P	22⅛	200	do	101⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co	24	200	do	102
100	do	23⅞	500	Chi. & R. I	96⅛
100	do	24⅛	100	do	96⅛
100	do	24⅛	100	do s30	96⅛
300	Mar. Min. Pr	14	300	do	96⅝
600	do	14⅛	500	Mil. & St. Paul	49⅛
610	Pacific M	114⅛	700	do b60	49⅛
350	do	114⅛	300	do	49⅛
850	do	114⅛	300	do b60	49⅛
100	do	114⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅛
110	Am. Ex. Co	76⅛	500	Ind. & Cin	60
100	do	76⅛	1000	Tol., W. & W	45
200	do	76⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	66⅛
25	do	76⅛	20	N. J. Cen. R	117
			60	P., F. W. & C	99⅛
			100	do	99⅛
			300	O. & Miss. R	31⅛
			1200	do	31⅛
			200	do	31⅝
			400	Mar. & C. 1st P	18⅛
			100	H. & St. J	54
			100	do b60	54⅛
			5	Chic. B. & Q. R	138

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	108⅝	100	Pacific Mail	113¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105⅛	100	do	113⅞
7,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '62	108⅛	100	Adams Ex. Co	76⅛
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	106⅛	300	Wells Fargo Ex	45⅞
4,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 New	104⅛	30	Amer. Ex	73
90,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New issue	105	200	N. Y. Cen	121⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	105	900	do	121⅛
10,000	do	104⅞	200	do b60	122
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	105⅛	500	Erie Railroad	74⅛
2,000	do 3d ser.	105	300	do b5	74⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	61⅛	100	do	74⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	59	13	Erie R. Pf.	75
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	100	100	Hud. R. R	139⅝
13,000	do	99⅞	25	do	140
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88	31	Reading R	94
20	Bk. of Com'ce	115	100	Tol., W. & W	45
150	West. U. Tel	37⅛	100	do	45½
100	do b10	38	100	Mich S. & N. I	87
300	do	38	1200	Cleve & Pitts	92
200	Canton Co	49⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
200	Quicksilver	24⅛	200	Clev & Tol	101
200	do	24⅛	200	Chic. & R. I	96⅛
200	do	24⅛	500	do	96⅛
400	Mar Pf	14	400	Mil. & St. P	49⅛
500	Mer. U. Ex	37⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅛
17	U. S. Ex. Co	76⅛	1500	do	65⅛
			200	Tol., W. & W. Pf	66⅛
			200	P. F. W. & C	99⅛
			50	do	99⅛
			1000	Ohio & M. R	31⅛
			1500	do	31⅛
			100	do b10	32
			100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co b10	50	200	M. & St. P. Pf b30	66
100	Cumberland Coal	35⅛	300	do	65⅝
20	Am. Ex	73	100	do b10	65⅞
200	Adams Ex. Co	76⅛	200	do b3	65⅞
600	Quicksilver	24	400	do	65⅞
200	do	24⅛	200	Tol., W. & W	44⅜
200	do	24⅛	200	P., F. W. & Ch	99⅛
100	Pacific Mail	114⅛	200	Ohio & Miss R	32⅛
100	do b15	114⅛	100	do b10	32⅛
400	West U. Tel	38⅝	300	do	32⅛
100	do b15	39	100	do b3	32⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	121¼	500	do	32
500	do	121⅜	3100	Clev & Pitts R	91⅛
1800	do	121⅛	1200	Cl. & Tol	102
300	do b10	121⅛	1100	do	102⅛
300	do c	121⅛	400	do b3	102⅛
800	do	121⅛	400	do c	102
300	do b5	121⅛	200	do s10	102
1300	Erie R	74⅞	800	Chic., R. I. & P	96⅛
800	do b3	74⅞	200	do s3	96⅛
800	do s3	74⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
300	do b10	74⅞	3800	do	72⅞
200	Hudson R	139¼	600	do	72⅞
1200	do	139⅛	800	do c	72⅞
600	Mch S. & N. I. R	87⅛	200	do s10	72⅞
300	do	87	500	do b3	72⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Adams Ex	76⅛	200	Erie R b10	74⅜
200	do	76⅛	800	do b3	74⅜
100	do b10	76⅛	1100	do	74⅛
100	Cum. Coal	34⅞	300	do c	74⅛
200	U. S. Ex. Co	76½	500	do b3	74⅛
50	do	76⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R	139⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex. Co	37⅛	200	do	139⅜
100	do	37⅛	600	Reading R b10	93⅝
100	do c	37⅛	500	do	93⅝
200	do b3	37⅛	200	do	93⅛
400	Quick. Min	24	200	Mil. & St. P	49
200	do	24⅛	100	do	48⅞
100	do c	24	100	P., Ft. W. & C	99⅝
100	do b3	24⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R	31⅝
100	do c	24⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	87
200	Mar. Pref	14⅛	300	do	87
200	do c	14⅛	100	do c	87
800	W. U. Tel	38⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts b3	91⅝
100	do c	38	600	do	91⅝
100	Pacific Mail b10	114⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	101⅞
100	do	114⅛	400	do	102
100	do b10	114⅛	500	C., R. I. & P	96⅛
200	do	114⅛	600	do	96⅛
300	do	114	200	do c	96⅛
1400	N. Y. Cen	121⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. R	59
400	do	121⅛	2200	C. & N. W. R. Pf	72⅞
200	do c	121⅛	500	do b3	72⅞
20	Amer. Ex	73	200	do b10	72⅞
20	do	73⅛	200	do b3	72⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Canton Co	49⅜	100	Hud. R. R	140
200	Cum. Coal	35	100	do	140⅛
70	Quicksilver	24	800	Reading R. R b3	94
500	do	24⅞	200	Tol., W. & W	45⅛
100	do b30	25	100	Mil. & St. Paul	49⅛
100	do s10	24⅞	800	do	49⅛
200	do b10	25	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅛
100	Mariposa Prf	14⅛	400	do	65⅛
200	Pac. Mail	113⅞	300	do b10	66
200	do b3	113⅞	300	do	66
100	West. U. Tel s3	38⅛	400	Ohio & Miss R	32
100	do	38⅛	800	M. S. & N. I	87⅛
300	N. Y. Cen R	122⅛	500	do b10	87⅛
400	do	122⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	92⅛
50	do	122⅛	600	do	92⅛
2100	do	122⅛	500	do b10	92⅛
300	do b10	122⅛	400	do b3	92⅛
100	do s15	122⅛	200	do b15	92⅛
600	do b3	122⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	102
100	do s10	122⅛	200	do	101⅞
1500	Erie R.	75	100	do	101⅞
3400	do	74⅞	800	Chic., R. I. & P	96⅛
400	do s10	74⅞	200	do b3	96⅛
200	do b10	74⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. b3	59
1200	do b3	74⅞	100	do	59⅛
400	do	74⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
300	do b5	74⅞	800	do	73
1000	do b30	75	200	do b10	73⅛
300	do s10	74⅞	200	do b3	73⅛
300	do b10	75			

THURSDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of December have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the late Calendar year, in comparison with 1866:

The Import entries for December, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	December, 1867.	December, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$6,416,343	$8,447,064
Dutiable, bonded	5,931,115	10,105,018
Free goods	765,106	947,999
Total December entries	$13,112,564	$19,500,081

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $263,016, against $352,093 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $5,202,239 or $728,876 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $12,383,688, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $5,276,301 or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 43 ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in December, 1866, was $13,959,899, and the Customs $5,707,548.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the twelve months of 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$249,351,735	$297,033,934
Total marketed	$243,362,263	$277,043,056
Customs paid	114,085,990	128,079,761
Average tariff	47 ⅌ cent.	46¾ ⅌ cent.

In adition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the calendar year, 1867, $3,396,339, against $9,578,020, for 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the calendar years 1867 and 1866, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
January	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	22,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,872,354	23,159,781
May	20,824,793	23,793,558
June	16,900,706	20,652,584
July	19,364,142	24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,922,610
September	23,984,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,337	17,748,783
December	12,383,688	13,959,899
Total	$243,362,263	$277,033,934

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1, 1867, to the close of the year, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$9,472,548	July	$9,505,433
February	11,466,418	August	12,623,310
March	11,977,413	September	11,712,164
April	9,372,711	October	8,682,889
May	9,349,766	November	6,931,213
June	7,725,135	December	5,276,306
Total New-York duties collected			$114,085,990
Miscellaneous outpost Customs			2,872,664
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$116,958,654

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of December were:

	Dec., 1867.	Dec., 1866.
Domestic Produce	$13,442,177	$16,817,615
Foreign reëxported	615,809	595,922
Gold and Silver	6,854,548	3,297,270
Total Dec. clearances	$20,912,534	$20,710,807

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions for the calendar year 1867 were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1866. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic Produce	$178,210,409	$186,655,969
Foreign reëxported	8,579,616	5,673,585
Gold and Silver	51,801,948	62,553,700
Total for year	$238,591,973	$254,883,254

The Gold Room opened weak this morning, and the early sales were made down to 136 ⅌ cent., and subsequently the figures through the forenoon were 136¼@⅜@¼@136. Later in the dealings the market strengthened up to 136½@⅝, and after regular hours, sales were made at 137@137¼ ⅌ cent., the upward speculation manifesting fresh courage and bolder bidding for the *Bull* account. The Foreign Exchanges were in rather better supply, and to-day bills on London, Bank and Bankers, were done at 109¾@109⅞@110 ⅌ cent., the outside figure for standard names free of brokerage to the seller. There was another California arrival to-day with $991,000 in Gold and Silver bars and Gold coin.

The market for Money is steady at 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule to the Brokers. There is a fair inquiry owing to the increasing speculation on the Stock Exchange, but the demand not equal to the offering from some of the large Banks and private lenders.

The Public Funds were active and the prices of yesterday well supported through the forenoon, and a fraction higher on the new 5-20s of 1867 and the 7.30 ⅌ cents. convertible into these bonds.

After the excitement of last night on the Railways at the Stock Exchange, there was a partial inclination to realize at the advanced prices, and Erie, Northwest Preferred, Reading and a few others gave way on the first sales of the forenoon; but this feeling gave way after 1 o'clock to a renewed eagerness to buy for the rise, and the bullish temper of the market by the close of the late Boards was even more decided than last night. The aggregate business of the day, including the Long-Room sales not reported or printed on the Board lists, was very large. The market was also firm on most of the Miscellaneous shares. Part of the large advance of yesterday on Missouri State Bonds.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. Gold continued to advance to 137⅞@½:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102½	Missouris	102	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108¼	Northwest	59⅜	59⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	104⅞	105	N. West Pref	72⅞	73
N. Y. Central	120⅞	122¾	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅛
Erie	74⅝	74⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅞	99¾
Hudson	138⅛	140⅛	W. U. Telegraph	38⅜	38⅛
Reading	94⅛	94	St. Paul Pref	65⅞	65⅞
Mich. Southern	87½	87⅛	St. Paul Com	49⅛	49⅛
Ohio and Miss	32¼	31⅞	Pacific Mail	114½	113⅞
Pittsburgh	91⅝	92⅛	American Gold	136⅛	137⅜
Tenn 6s, new	59⅝	59	Bills on London	110⅛	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	134¼	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1868	134¼	5-20 cou., small	105⅛
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	105
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅛	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	104½
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	5 ⅌ ct. reg., 1871	114
5-20 coup., small, 1862	108⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅜
N. Y. B'y loan	105	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	101	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	61⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee new bds	59
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	100½	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	51
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100½	Missouri 6s	100⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	California 7s	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of the Repub.	111¼
Merch'ts Exchange	115	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics'	113	Shoe and Leather	108
Phenix	103½	Continental	100
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	106
State of New-York	106½	Central National	102¼
Commerce	113½	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	99	Ninth National	100½
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	99
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	79
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	92½	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¼	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	97¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	108
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	115	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	91½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	84½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	84
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Lack. & West'n. bds	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	88¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	91		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $231,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $568,000; total receipts, $3,531,256 01; total payments, $2,760,464 56; balance, $95,642,464 56.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The State Treasurer of Maine, in his annual report to the Legislature, shows that:

The receipts during the year 1867, were	$1,604,673 84
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1867, was	232,192 48
Total	$1,836,866 33
The total expenditures were	$1,628,024 32
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1867	208,842 01
Total	$1,836,866 33

The Treasurer is not without the hope that the demands for the future upon the Treasury may be met with a tax of five mills on the dollar. He recommends this as the ratio of taxation for this year. This will be one mill less than last year, and an aggregate lessening of the tax of about $160,000; and a reduction from the tax of 1865 of $1,670,000.

He submits a statement of the public indebtedness existing at the close of each political year, for the last thirty years, as follows:

Dec. 31, 1837	$289,568 29	Dec. 31, 1853	$711,500 00
Dec. 31, 1838	584,259 26	Dec. 31, 1854	631,500 00
Dec. 31, 1839	1,187,442 32	Dec. 31, 1855	657,500 00
Dec. 31, 1840	1,619,017 44	Dec. 31, 1856	699,000 00
Dec. 31, 1841	1,734,861 47	Dec. 31, 1857	699,500 00
Dec. 31, 1842	1,725,462 67	Dec. 31, 1858	699,000 00
Dec. 31, 1843	1,663,437 22	Dec. 31, 1859	699,000 00
Dec. 31, 1844	1,590,931 22	Dec. 31, 1860	699,500 00
May 1, 1846	1,274,285 00	Dec. 31, 1861	1,499,000 00
May 1, 1847	1,142,790 00	Dec. 31, 1862	1,472,000 00
May 1, 1848	1,008,200 00	Dec. 31, 1863	2,422,000 00
May 1, 1849	979,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	5,137,000 00
May 1, 1850	854,750 00	Dec. 31, 1865	5,164,500 00
May 1, 1851	626,400 00	Dec. 31, 1866	5,127,500 00
Dec. 31, 1852	471,500 00	Dec. 31, 1867	5,090,500 00

At the close of the war, or Dec. 31, 1865, as will be seen by the foregoing table, the State liabilities had reached the high figure of $5,164,500. From that time a gradual reduction has been going on, so that the aggregate amount is now $5,090,500.

From this is to be deducted the amount of the sinking fund, say $569,000, leaving the actual indebtness $4,521 500.

As has been seen most of said balance is the war indebtedness, and matures as follows: $800,000 in 1871, $475,000 in 1880, $525,000 in 1883, $2,832,500 in 1889.

For the payment of these several amounts, the sinking fund has been established, and is sufficient to meet them as they severally mature. This sinking fund is $123,775 90 per year, and by its accumulating power is rapidly approaching no inconsiderable proportions.

Added to this yearly accumulation is $209,144 35, collected of the General Government during the present year. By a statute of 1866, any money collected of the United States on account of war claims is to be assigned to the sinking fund. This in the end will show an excess, as the $123,775 90 is sufficient for all war claims against the State as they mature.

Of the $369,400 soldiers' bounty scrip issued in 1865, all but about $9,000 has been redeemed.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY, JAN. 9.

Broadway, e. s., No. 910, near 20th-st., 113.10x23x120.9x24.14 } 21st-st., s. s., 73.5 e. of Broadway, 25x92 }	$118,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 722, 81.2x26.9x90.7x25	10,000
30th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	Nominal.
31st-st., n. s., 66.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.7x56	12,275
42d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100	20,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16 10x100.4	20,000
47th-st., s. s., 267 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	19,000
54th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100	8,500
55th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	16,000
56th-st., s. s., 225 w. 5th-av., 25x100	8,000
56th-st., s. s., 325 w. 5th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
56th-st., n. s., 325 w. 5th-av., 25x100.5	9,000
56th-st., s. s., 300 w. 5th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
84th-st., n. s., 223 w. 1st-av., 20x100.2	13,000
90th-st., s. s., 613.4 e. 8th-av., 51.1x100.8	6,200
90th-st., s. s., 100 w. 9th-av., 50x201.6x25.3x100.10x25x100.8	8,000
93d-st., n. e. s., 229.8 s. e. 5th-av., 25.6x100.8	3,300
100th-st., n. s., 375 e. 5th-av., 14 lots	21,800
126th-st., s. s., 250 e. 9th-av., 90,10x100	6,800
113th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.10	900
Madison-av. and 45th-st., s. e. cor., 25.5x100	12,750
6th-av. and 133d-st., s. e. cor., 136x199.10x25x49.11x10x25x100x124.11	16,500
8th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x90	8,000
10th-av. and 35th-st., n. w. cor., 49.5x100	8,500
Leases.	
Broadway, No. 1,255, cor. 32d-st., 5 yrs., per yr	3,000
2d-st., No. 150, 8 yrs. (assignment)	3,000
2d-st., n. s., 19.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 20.2x57.5, 18 yrs., per yr	300
3d-st., No. 255, 3 yrs., per yr	480
4th-st., Nos. 201 and 203, half part, (ass'mt,) 50x96	9,500
21st-st., w. s., 73.5, s. e. of Broadway, 25x92, 10 yrs., per yr } Broadway, No. 910 }	12,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.10x100.4, 3 yrs., per yr	2,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Lot No. 393 West Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$175
Lot No. 280 Washingtonville, 50x100	50
Lots Nos. 309, 403 Washingtonville, ea. 50x100	nom.
Morrisania.	
Lot No. 2, block 22 North N. Y., 25x66	$1,800
Lot No. 417 South Melrose, 50x100	900
West Farms.	
Lot on Chestnut-st., 25x143, F. Grote	$460
Lot No. 178 East Tremont, 66x150, G. Banks	500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bloomfield.	
Belleville-av., Guthrie's land, 16 acres	$5,200
Central-st., n. s., adjoining Bigler's, 60x202	2,350
Belleville.	
Hunt lot, adjoining Hargreaves, 80x100	$615
Newark.	
Camden-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. Bank-st., 25x100	250
Chatham-st., e. s., 234 ft. s. Warren-st., 25x97	500
Elm-st., n. s., 76 ft. from maple tree, 60x150	4,200
Fair-st., s. s., lot No. 20, 21x92	7,000
Littleton-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. Cabinet-st., 25x100	356
Rowland-st., w. s., 135.8 ft. Newark and Pompton road, 25x—	400
Orange.	
Main-st., s. s. French's prem., 34.9x334.9	1,250
Main-st., s. s. Coddington's prem., 35x334	2,583
Main-st., s. s., Smalley, Jr., prem., 35x334	8,000
Bergen.	
Wayne-st., n. s., 82.7 ft. e. Cornelison-av, 25x100	400
Beach-st., s. s., near Barrows-st., 50x90 } Beach-st., w. s., near Jackson-av., 50x100 }	2,373
Guttenburg.	
Bergen Wood-av., e. s., lot No. 326, block No. 18, 25x100 } Hudson-av., s. s., lot No. 631, Block No. 19, 25x100 }	$375
5th-st., w. s., lot No. 1,096, block No. 10, 25x100	180
Hoboken.	
Meadow-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. 4th-st., 20.10x95	6,500
Broadway, near Reservoir, 25x200	500
St. Paul's-av., lot No. 121, Wright's, 25x100	337
1st-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. Clinton-st., 20x50	825
Jefferson-st., 10th-st., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 95, each 25x100	950
10th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, block No. 100	1,600
Jefferson-st., e. s., lots Nos. 12 to 21, inclusive, block No. 96	3,650
Monroe-st., w. s., lots Nos. 25 to 32, inclusive, block No. 97	1,500
Jackson-st., e. s., lot No. 15, block No. 93	200
Lot No. 16, block No. 93, Coster's	225
Monroe-st., 10th-st., n. e. corner, 6 lots	1,600
Lots Nos. 7, 8, block No. 98 } Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, block No. 100 }	1,755
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 94	900
Hudson City.	
Hudson-av., w. s. lot No. 118, 25x100	1,000
Lexington-st., e. s. lot No. 120, Mt. Pleasant, map	400
Jersey City.	
Monmouth-st., s. 1st, n. w. cor., 16.8x50	$4,400
N. 4th-st., s. s., 150 w. Prospect-st., 25x100	2,100
S. 4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. Brunswick-st., 12.6x50	1,600
S. 4th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. Jersey-av., 15x50	4,500
S. 8th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. Erie-st., 25x100	3,000
Sherwood.	
Union-st., w. s., near Ocean-st., 50x100	2,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	11	Barley, bushels	750
Flour, bbls	4,536	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,683
Cornmeal, bags	3,457	Cut Meats, pkgs	2,009
Wheat, bushels	250	Lard, pkgs	1,169
Corn, bushels	26,752	Beef, tcs. and bbls	799
Rye, bushels	20	Whisky, bbls	163
Oats, bushels	2,750	Petroleum, bbls	1,109

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in very limited demand at 38½c.@39c. for Yellow ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request and steady, including Common Hard at $11 50@$12 50; Croton at $18@$22; and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but quoted pretty firm in price, including Adamantine, light weight, at 21c.@24c. ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Has been lightly dealt in at $1 90@$2 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, including Liverpool Orrel at $14 50@$15; do. Gas and House Cannel at $15@$18; Newcastle Gas at $10@$10 50, ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; and Anthracite at $6@$7 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry, chiefly for the better grades of Rio. We quote: Java at 26c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ ℔. The statistics of the Rio and Santos Coffee trade of this port, as given by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, are as follows:

	Receipts, bags.	Sales, bags.
January	30,727	47,329
February	66,395	71,949
March	9,305	27,502
April	60,158	51,416
May	72,815	60,923
June	69,933	41,434
July	96,325	81,040
August	54,517	86,956
September	59,288	35,920
October	106,585	82,459
November	70,828	68,232
December	70,761	30,326
Grand total	767,632	685,396
Rio	751,440	676,404
Santos	16,192	8,992

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand to-day at irregular and drooping prices; the market closing in favor of purchasers. The aggregate sales of the day have been 2,788 bales, including 2,218 bales to shippers, 270 bales to spinners and 300 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	14	14¼	14½@14¾
Good Ordinary	14¾	15	15¼@15½
Low Middling	15¼	15½	16 @16¼
Middling	16	16¼	16½@17
Good Middling	18	18¼	18½@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	23,562
Receipts last week	18,629
Receipts preceding week	19,999
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	253,086
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	142,030
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	864,090
Receipts same time 1866–7	770,900
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	457,000
Exports same time 1866–7	392,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	328,000

EGGS—Have been in more liberal supply and less request at easier prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 40c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40; Ordinary Western, 34c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36.c@38c.; Canada, 36c.@38c.; Limed, loss off, 30c.@32c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are quiet, the only demand is for local trader. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $4 50@$5; Apples, Greenings, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl. Grapes, Common, 2c.@6c.; Grapes, Catawba, 5c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Cranberries, $8@$10 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet, the stock being large lower prices are looked for. Peaches are dull and unchanged. We quote dried fruit thus: New Apples, State, 8¾c.@9c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@7c.; Peaches, New Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6c.@7c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 33c.@35c., ⅌ ℔.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at 85c.@90c. for Live Geese ⅌ ℔.

FISH—Have been in limited request, including Dry Cod at $4 75@$6 25, for Bank and George's, ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 25@$15; No. 2 do., $11 50@$12 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 25 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$8 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 16c.@20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request to-day, the local trade having been the principal buyers, and prices have again declined 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$9 60: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 85@$10 35; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$11 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 85@$9 60
Extra State	9 85@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 30@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $9 90@$16 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 75@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $6 25 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6@$6 20 for Western, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 ℔s. Buckwheat Flour is plenty, dull and heavy at $4@$4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and quoted nominally off 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. No business of moment was transacted. A small lot of No. 3 Spring brought $2 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at $1 39 for choice Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 40 for fair do., delivered; $1 33½@$1 37½, chiefly $1 36½@$1 37, for New Mixed Western; $1 23½@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 30@$1 37 for New White Southern; $1 31@$1 35 for New Straw-colored Southern; and $1 30@$1 35 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Small lots of Southern Rye changed hands at $1 75; State Barley at $1 85; Canada West do. at $2, and Barley Malt at $1 90, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been pressed for sale, to-day, at a further decline in prices, and have been only moderately active at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 84,500 bushels Western at 85½c.@87c., closing at 86c., in store; 87¾c., buyer's option, all the month, and 90c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Beans are firm but trade is slow. Peas are dull and nominal. Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4 20@$4 30; Mediums, prime new, $4@$4 04; Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1868	253,713	4,115,211	1,898,231
New-Orleans, Dec. 14, 1867	253	....	240
Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1867	10,968	33,889	128,640
Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1867	2,846	....	56,079
Boston, Dec. 27, 1867	15,240	....	2,750
California, Dec. 27, 1867	5,186	3,298,562	....
Other Ports, Dec. 27, 1867	7,200	12,785	8,701
Total	295,405	7,460,387	2,094,641
To about same period, 1867	69,617	1,538,463	2,888,819
To about same period, 1866	83,888	1,151,730	3,523,426
To about same period, 1865	55,920	1,407,246	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Jan. 3, 1867	25,975	348,411	192,914	7,000
Other Ports, to latest dates	6,716	....	26,188	....
Total	34,691	348,411	219,102	7,000
To about same period, 1867	1,835	38,522	41,436	4,208
To about same period, 1866	2,425	80,691	57,333	14,349
To about same period, 1865	10,018	....	68,521	....

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 70 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw at $1@$1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been more sought after at previous quotations.

HOPS—Have been in very slack request, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ⅌ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—Has been inactive but steady, including Manilla, at 11c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand at $2 75@$3 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The main inquiry has been for hemlock tannages. Oak leather has been very quiet. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Have been in more active request since our last, and held more firmly, including Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38; Scotch Pig, $36@$38; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$86, ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Straits Tin, 23¾c.@24c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,050 packages.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and generally firm, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@52½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $3 80@$3 85; Resin at $2 90@$6 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50, ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at full rates, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 26; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 08@1 13 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand and irregular at 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@43½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market has been quiet since our last. We quote: Peach Blow Potatoes, $4 50@$4 79; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 50; Mercers' $4 50@$5; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6; Chili Reds, $4@$4 25, ⅌ bbl.; Onions $5 50@$6; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$20, ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $8@$14; Squashes, Marrow, ⅌ bbl., $4 75@ $5 50.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is doing better; the large stock held over from last week has been worked off at low rates, and the market now is more steady. Game continues to arrive, and the market is glutted. Trade is fair, but the stock does not seem to decrease even at the low rates that are accepted. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@23c.; Fowls, 12c.@16c.; Spring Chickens, 17c.@18c.; Geese, 10c.@16c.; Ducks, 16c.@21c., ⅌ ℔. *Game*—Quail, $1 12@$1 37 ⅌ dozen; Partridge, 60c.@70c.; Prairie Hens, 50c.@60c., ⅌ pair; Venison, carcass, 8c.@9c.; Venison, long saddle, 11c.@12c.; Venison, short saddle, 12c.@15c., ⅌ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, without any marked changes in value. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 15, closing at $21 12, cash, for Old Mess; $22 12@$22 20, closing at $22 12 for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 50@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, March, seller, $22 56¼, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.; sales 366 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive at former rates; sales 310 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c. for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs, 12½c. for Long Clear, and 12¾c. for Short Clear, ⅌ ℔. Lard continues in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ⅌ ℔. Dressed Hogs continue in light supply and moderate demand at 10½c.@10¾c. for City, and 8¾c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. for country, ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17 @$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, partly for export, including Prime Mess at $29@$33 and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ⅌ tierce; sales 370 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 170 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is rather more inquired for at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter has shown more activity for all grades since the opening of the New-Year's trade, and our quotations have been firmly maintained. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 10,071 packages, which is very light. The stock of Butter now on this market is much less than at any time in ten years at the same period of the season, while the amount to come forward is also equally comparatively light. The market closes with great firmness and considerable activity. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 9,200 pkgs., and it is well here to note that much of the late receipts are Canada stock, passing through our market *en route* to Europe. The market has displayed more movement during the past week for all classes of trade for the fair to medium qualities, while strictly fine and fancy factories are firmly held above the immediate views of buyers. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ ℔	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ ℔	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ ℔	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ ℔	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ ℔	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ ℔	8 @11

RICE—Has been in request at $9@$9 75 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been quiet to-day, including Turk's Island at 47½c.@48c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in rather better demand at somewhat firmer rates, including Clover at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.; rough Flax, $2 30@$2 45; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 15@$2 20 (gold,) and Timothy at $2 60@$2 85 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quiet at former rates, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 390 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13⅜c., and 750 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet, at 14½c.@16⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 74,000 ℔s. Tallow at 10⅜c.@11½c.; 63,000 ℔s. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 41,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in more request at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Has been dull at 30c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been firmer, and fairly active, though the advanced rates claimed on grain to British ports tended to check engagements. For Liverpool there were taken 2,250 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ⅌ ℔.; 55,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 8d. for Corn and 8½d. for Wheat, chiefly the former at the quoted rate; 1,050 boxes Bacon at 25s., by sail, and 35s. by steamer; 700 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 250 boxes Cheese, and 50 tierces Beef, on private terms. For Londonderry, a British bark, with grain, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. A vessel from north side of Cuba, with Sugar, at $7 ⅌ hhd.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Also by a Protestant girl as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer: would take care of children and make herself generally useful; both wish to live in one family. Can be seen until suited, at No. 145 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations in a respectable private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing and obliging and will make themselves generally useful; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; will have no objection to hotels or private boarding-houses; can give the best City reference from her employers. Call at No. 415 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT ladies' maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; can do up ladies' fineries; would go as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has several years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 West 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing in a small private family; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to work by the day, who is capable of doing all kinds of fine washing, also French fluting in the neatest style. Call at No. 730 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress if required; the best City reference given. Call at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, COMpetent girl as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; fluting, &c.; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; has the best City references as to character, ability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do up-stairs work and take care of children; is neat and willing; has references from her last place; would be willing to go to the country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands the English, French and American systems; no objection to private hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family, and would assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMstress to go out by the day, week or month; has good City reference. Call or send to No. 248 West 30th-st. Understands family sewing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; good references. Call for two days at No. 345 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS operator; has her own machine; is a good plain sewer; will do up-stairs work; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as an excellent good cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation at general housework in a private family; best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 351 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork or sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class chambermaid or waitress in a hotel or private boarding-house. Address Mrs. PLATT, No. 56 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO WORK in the kitchen of a restaurant, to make herself generally useful. Apply at once at No. 75 Chambers-st., to A. REED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron in a small family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; she is capable and can flute well. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as good cook and laundress, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country. To be seen at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good testimonials. Call or address 327 second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIdow woman to take care of children or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 229 East 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 345 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who is a professed cook: the best City references can be given. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 East 29th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 144 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 319 East 12th-st.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, being competent to discharge faithfully the duties of a nurse to ladies in their sickness, offers her services to any lady who may require them, or would take a child to nurse in her own house; would have the best of care; can give the highest reference in the City, and would require the same. Apply at No. 633 Greenwich-st., first floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; understands fully the care of horses, driving, milking cow and plain gardening; is willing to do anything that is to be done, and a careful and valuable servant; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener, married; has one child, understands perfectly the care of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; has good references from his former employer. Address T. M. T., Box 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging; can milk, and make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has sixteen years' good references from country and City; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; the very best of reference given. Address T. H. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; is well acquainted with the City; can produce the best references for the last ten years. Call for two days, at private stable No. 138 West 31st-st., for TH. H. P.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO has lived with the first families of the City of New-York, a situation as waiter; can give the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply for two days at Dr. LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a single young man; is a first-class waiter and comes well recommended from his last place. A note or an interview, J. M., No. 16 6th-av., corner Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a thoroughly experienced man. Call or address WAITER, No. 353 6th-av., drug-store, near 22d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced and thoroughly competent single man, highly recommended from all his employers in this City. Address C. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man, who understands his business; has good City reference. Call or address W. E., No. 7 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address T. R. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CHRISTIAN GENTLEMEN OF EXperience to introduce a charitable enterprise for the coöperation of Sabbath-schools. Address Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man; satisfactory City reference can be given. Address THEODORE, Station D, New-York.

A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, MIDdle-age and married, with twenty-five years' experience, undoubted integrity and habits of scrupulous devotion to duty, desires a permanent position where such qualifications will command a fair compensation; will give most satisfactory references to last employers, last six years, who lately closed business, and to others. Address M. D., Box No. 1,832 Post-office.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brickdust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE PARLANT très bien l'allemand et un peu l'Anglais; sait bien coudre et coiffer, désire se placer comme, (ladies' maid.) S'adresser No. 402 3d-av., between 34th et 35th sts., au magasin de l'orfèvre Ackermann. Call for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GENTLEMEN OF good address as canvassers for life insurance; those possessing the requisite qualifications will be liberally compensated. Apply to A. REGNA, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 36, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

DRUG SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE house wanted. Address Box No. 5,540 Post-office, with references and experience.

DRY GOODS

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest and best selected stock to be found in the City, at

WILLIAM GARDNER'S,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

MISS ANNIE McGLOIN,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY,
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

H. O. FARRELL.—CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—Over one million dollars' worth offered to the public at an immense sacrifice in price for the next sixty days, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and around the corner at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

FURS AND BONNETS AT HALF PRICE.—This day, great bargains in children's bonnets. Ladies' skating hats, $2. Orders promptly attended to. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO.—La espresada iglesia celebra su culto en Español todos los domingos a las once y media de la mañana, en el templo situado en la calle 22, al Oeste, entre las avenidas 5a y 6a. Lo que se participa al publico, invitandolo afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING WILL be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near Broadway, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

A CARD TO H.—THE NOTE TO THE Secretary of the New-York Orphan Asylum came to hand without the inclosure mentioned in it.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—An election for directors will be held at the Institution on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
NORMA. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss McCulloch, Signor Massimilliani, Signor Susini, Conductor Signor Nicholao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FAUST. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Miss C. Richings.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. [illegible] Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At a Conservative dinner in Berlin, Wednesday, Count VON BISMARCK, in the course of a speech, said that war with France, this year, was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter.

PIGGOTT, the editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, whose arrest was announced yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels uttered last year.

BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLONEY, the Fenians arrested in Birmingham on a charge of buying arms for the Brotherhood in that City, were yesterday sent there for trial.

At latest advices received by the London *Times* the Abyssinian expedition was still at Senafe.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, with MAXIMILIAN'S remains, has arrived at Corfu, on the way to Trieste.

The Cabinet just formed in Portugal favors the collection of the new taxes, a measure so odious to the people as to lead to the resignation of the previous Cabinet.

CONGRESS.

Petitions were presented to the Senate yesterday relative to equal suffrage, internal revenue, the whisky tax and the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, all of which were referred to the appropriate committees. The Committee on Finance reported the House bill to prevent frauds in the revenue from distilled spirits. After slight modification it was passed. It provides that no spirits shall be withdrawn from any warehouse, for any purpose whatever, until the full amount of Government tax shall have been paid. The new Reconstruction bill, which proposes to supercede the present State Governments of the South by Provisional Governments, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hours, but no definite action was taken. The bill to prevent further reduction of the currency was taken up, the question being on the amendment that after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes, &c., shall be suspended. The question was debated by Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL, FESSENDEN, HENDERSON and others, but no disposition was made of it. The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father MCMAHON, who is imprisoned in Canada upon the charge of being implicated in the Fenian raid of last year, was taken up. Mr. PAYNE introduced a similar resolution relative to ROBERT LYNCH, of Milwaukee, who is also imprisoned in Canada. Mr. WOOD submitted a resolution calling upon the President to interpose his official authority in behalf of all American citizens confined in Ireland. After debate these resolutions were passed unanimously. The House bill relative to distilled spirits in bond was received back from the Senate with modifications, and immediately passed. It now goes to the President for his signature. Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits. Mr. SCHENCK explained what had been done by the Committee during its investigations of this subject, and said it was designed to secure a meter which could not be tampered with. A lengthy and interesting debate ensued, at the close of which the further consideration of the resolution was postponed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A number of bills on a variety of subjects were introduced in the Senate yesterday. The President announced the standing committees and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the House the Speaker presented the annual reports of the Comptroller, the Auditor on Canal Expenditures, and of the Superintendent of the Bank Department on Savings Banks. A large number of petitions were presented from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, asking for the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law. A number of bills were introduced, and the House adjourned to Tuesday next.

GENERAL.

A shooting affray occurred in Dyersburgh, Tenn., on Tuesday, which resulted in the killing of three persons. Sheriff PARRINGTON attempted to arrest an old man named DUNCAN, who resisted and shot off the Sheriff's thumb. The Sheriff's son then shot and killed DUNCAN, whereupon DUNCAN's son killed young PARRINGTON, whose father immediately shot young DUNCAN through the heart. Great excitement prevailed in the town, and trouble was anticipated.

A freight train on the New-Jersey Railroad ran off the track near Bergen Cut at 5:40 A. M. yesterday. Several passenger trains were detained for some time in consequence. Several of the freight cars were much damaged, but nobody was injured.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting at their office No. 1 Bond-street. Routine business only came before them. Their eighth annual report, read before the Legislature on Wednesday last, is a highly interesting document, and shows that many important reforms have been instituted during the year just closed, and that further reforms and important labors are in view as part of the work of 1868.

In the case of PATRICK KERNS *vs.* DENNIS F. SULLIVAN, reported in the TIMES of the 9th inst., the jury, after an absence of over three hours, rendered a verdict of $120 for the plaintiff. SULLIVAN was sued in an action of assault and battery, for having, while a member of the Police force in September, 1865, beaten and shot at the plaintiff at the place of business of the latter. Counsel for defendant asked for ten days' time in which to move to set aside the verdict as being against the weight of evidence, which was granted by the Court.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Commissioner CRANE was elected President of the Board, *vice* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, resigned. A note from the President of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, asking the Board to locate 249 street-booths in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, was referred to counsel for information as to the powers and duties conferred upon the Board by the act of incorporation.

The Radical Republican General Committee met last evening at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, and organized for the year by appointing FREEMAN J. BETHIAN for Chairman, and other gentlemen to fill the remaining offices.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the following gentlemen were, on motion, admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors in all the courts of this State: PHILIP L. VAN RENSSELAER, M. D. L. LANE, EDWIN MCCAHILL and JOHN L. SCHON.

Yesterday the Collectors of the Metropolitan District held a conference with Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, at the office in Cedar-street, on matters pertaining to the regulation of revenue affairs. To-morrow the several Assessors will meet the Commissioner at the same place for a similar purpose.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN delivered a new lecture last evening at Cooper Institute before the General Society of Mecanics and Tradesmen. His theme was "Building and Being," and he was listened to with respected marks of approbation by a large audience.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, CYRUS W. FIELD, in the chair. Mr. JOHN JAY was reëlected President. Resolutions relative to the death of Col. GEO. F. NOYES were adopted, and the Club adjourned for two weeks.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, and elected among other permanent officers, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY as Chairman.

Ten cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL. Eleven prisoners were convicted and one acquitted. Of the former, seven were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and four were remanded for sentence.

There is renewed activity in the live stock markets. Prices of beef cattle, sheep and swine are firm, and favoring buyers. Some dealers affirm that the price of beef cattle has advanced ½c. ℔ ℔. since Monday last. Prices range from 8c.@19c. ℔ ℔., according to quality. Very few of the fattest are sold for more than 17c. ℔ ℔., net weight. The demand rather exceeds the supply. Sheep are unusually light, with improved prices. Sales are quick and prices firm at 6c.@7½c. for the best lots. The arrivals of hogs are light. Trade is active with prices at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔., live weight.

Breadstuffs were depressed and lower yesterday; trade light. Cotton was in very moderate demand, closing in favor of purchasers. Provisions were rather slow of sale, though without notable fluctuation in values. The freight engagements were more liberal; grain rates were firmer.

The Republicans and the Constitution.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a brief letter which we copy elsewhere, urges the Radicals to insist now upon the insertion in the Republican Platform, of everything which they hope to secure at the hands of the Republican Party. He evidently regards Gen. GRANT's nomination and election as a foregone conclusion; and he sees clearly enough that the only way of having the Radical baggage taken to headquarters is by attaching it to the General's train.

Negro suffrage, he says, is already demanded. He now insists, also, upon a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to establish a system of common schools in every State, at the State's expense, whenever the State itself neglects to establish one that is "efficient and impartial," and making Congress the judge whether the system in any State is "efficient and impartial" or not. This is a roundabout way of giving to Congress absolute control of the system of education in every State, but making the State pay the expense of it. Why not make the system national at once? Why allow the States to say anything about it, or to have anything to do with it? There, certainly, is no reason why the States should pay for schools any more than for courts, or custom-houses, or post-offices, or anything else over which they have no control. Make the schools wholly one thing or the other,—wholly State or wholly national. Either would be better than the hybrid scheme of Mr. PHILLIPS.

A large class of politicians evidently regard the present as a favorable time for remodeling our whole system of government,—for wiping out or setting aside the old Constitution, with the old traditions and usages of the nation, and establishing new ones in their stead. Mr. STEVENS has acted steadily on the theory that the old Constitution had no longer any binding authority, taking the ground sometimes that, like all treaties and compacts between independent Powers, it was abrogated by the war; and sometimes merely asserting the necessity of acting outside of it because it had become "too old-fashioned for this progressive age." The course of events has given this doctrine an apparent support which has led *doctrinaires*, professional reformers and hobby-riders in general to push their special projects upon public attention and party favor, to a very extraordinary extent. Universal negro suffrage forced upon the Southern States is one result of the movement. The attempt to force it upon the Northern States in the same way, was another. Confiscation was urged for a time under the same impulse. And now Mr. PHILLIPS brings forward another project, involving the same repudiation of the principles on which our Government was founded, and to which, until quite lately, reflecting men of all the great political parties have rigidly adhered.

The general movement of which these schemes form part, aims at the virtual abolition of the State Governments, and the consolidation of all power in the central authority at Washington. Whatever in the States does not work to the satisfaction of Congress, is to be taken away from the States and be committed to the control of Congress—Congress itself being the judge of the propriety of such a transfer. Without going into any discussion of the extent of State rights and State authority, no one doubts that the general theory of our Government implies that the National Government has control only of matters of common national interest—while all matters of detail and of local interest are left to the control of the States. All writers upon our institutions have cited this peculiar division of jurisdiction and power as the vital condition of their permanent success. It is now proposed virtually to abolish it. The question is of too much importance to be thrown in for decision as a mere incident of a party contest.

The Republican Party will find it expedient and necessary before long to define its position in regard to the Constitution of the United States. A good many things have happened which encourage the suspicion that the party holds, with Mr. STEVENS, that this instrument is "two old-fashioned for this progressive age," and is inclined, as opportunities offer, to set it aside and adopt the Declaration of Independence or the will of Congress in its stead. It will not be amiss in them to dispel this illusion, if it be one, and to give the country some assurance that they still regard the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. We commend the subject to their consideration.

Johnson Versus Stanton.

The very lengthy report of Senator HOWARD on the case of Secretary STANTON, which we published yesterday, demands his reinstatement in the War Department, because of the gross injustice which was done to himself and the country by his suspension. The President's charges against the Secretary, which were sent to the Senate a month ago, are met by elaborate arguments and counter-charges; and though the arguments may be said to be of the nature of what is called special pleading, we do not find fault with them on that account; for the case is precisely one in which that justifiable legal expedient might very properly be called into play.

It is now five months since Mr. STANTON was forcibly ousted from the Cabinet by President JOHNSON. During this period GRANT has performed the duties of the place with signal ability—having brought all its parts into unequaled order, abolished everything that was unnecessary, economized to the tune of millions of dollars, and given the highest satisfaction to the country. There was, therefore, no fault to be found with the present occupant of the War Department, who, in fact, is never assailed in Congress for any ground he may take, or any thing he may do; and consequently the case of STANTON *vs.* JOHNSON was complicated by no other personalities, prejudices or partisan feelings than such as belonged to the parties immediately concerned, and the particular merits of their respective positions. It is undoubtedly well for JOHNSON that the matter was presented in this way.

Mr. HOWARD first contends that the Secretary was justified in his determination to remain in the Cabinet, because only thus could he thwart the schemes of the President to obstruct the working of the Reconstruction Act. He alleges that Mr. JOHNSON entertained the most desperate purposes,—going so far in his violent antagonism to both Houses of Congress as to evince a disposition to disregard their legislation, and even to disperse them and seize, if possible, the reins of absolute power, while at the same time his angry fulminations filled the country with apprehensions. Mr. STANTON stood as a barrier to these wild and dangerous ideas of the President, and instead of deserving to be removed for this he should rather be returned to the position where he can again exercise his energetic powers, and hinder the President from any further attempts to ruin the country. Mr. STANTON's herculean efforts to crush treason during the war had their counterpart in his efforts to thwart treason after the war, and the glory which he acquired in the one case should not be tarnished by disgrace on account of the other. It is true that Mr. JOHNSON alleges STANTON had pronounced the Tenure of Office act unconstitutional; but the Secretary deserves all the more credit for having subsequently attempted to apply this law to his own case, for he thus signalized his respect for the legislative body whose acts Mr. JOHNSON had tried to evade. As the President has been compelled to recognize the validity of the law, it is but just to credit the Secretary also with this circumstance, for there is reason to believe he would not have done so had not his subordinate acted as he did.

The report also argues that the fact of the Secretary's having ostensibly favored the President's scheme of reconstruction, does not bear against the one or in favor of the other; for JOHNSON, and not STANTON, was the originator of the scheme; and though it is certain that the Secretary assented to it, it is quite evident that he was opposed to the exclusion of the blacks from the suffrage. On this last point the report is unfortunately as deficient in anything like proof as in logical cohesion, and the whole argument is destitute of the force and precision which are necessary to special pleading.

We have then an elaborate examination of JOHNSON's charge against STANTON of withholding from his knowledge the dispatches about the New-Orleans riot, and attempting to shoulder upon the President a responsibility which really belonged to the Secretary. It is alleged that there is no reason to believe that JOHNSON would have taken the proper means to prevent the slaughter of that bloody day even if STANTON had shown him the dispatch of Gen. BAIRD when it came to hand. The withholding of the dispatch from JOHNSON's knowledge is admitted; but STANTON is justified for doing it by the statement (which is made again and again) that JOHNSON would not have taken the right course to avert the impending danger if he had known of its approach. Moreover, the President had other dispatches beside this particular one, from which he might have inferred that troubles were brewing, and he cannot therefore say that he was ignorant in the matter. The fact is, the President was opposed to the New-Orleans Convention as well as to colored suffrage — considering the one illegal and the other impolitic; and it was because of his opposition to the assembling of the Convention that the whole of the trouble arose. The report here goes into an immensely long dissertation to prove the legality of the New-Orleans Convention, and to show that JOHNSON was entirely wrong in his ideas about the matter. We are sure that if this part of the case had been taken for granted, and the report thus abbreviated by a half, the argument against JOHNSON would have lost nothing in force, and would have gained a good deal otherwise.

After this exhaustive effort the report abruptly closes, and it is followed by the resolution that the Senate do not concur in the President's suspension of Secretary STANTON.

We do not suppose that Mr. STANTON will again attempt to perform the duties of Secretary of War, even if the Senate should pass the reinstating resolution. The report clears up the difficulties of his case as far as possible, and we have no doubt that, satisfied with this, he has his resignation ready to present to the President as soon as he is again declared to be entitled to retain his seat in the Cabinet.

The Naturalization Question.

There seems no reason to apprehend difficulty in the adjustment of the delicate question arising out of the pretensions of Britain to the allegiance of naturalized citizens. A statement was made the other day on apparently good authority, to the effect that Mr. THORNTON, the successor of Sir F. BRUCE, comes instructed to acquiesce in the views of our Government on the subject. And now we have the leading London journals admitting the reasonableness and equity of the American demand, and urging prompt compliance with it. The same tone is observable among the journalists of Canada, who are often more British than the British themselves. Even the Tories give up the antiquated nonsense of BLACKSTONE, and flatly affirm the republican doctrine of personal liberty in respect of allegiance.

The conversion occurs not one day too soon. The recent application of the old feudal claim in the case of suspected Fenian sympathizers has aroused a feeling throughout this country to which the British authorities should not be indifferent. Demagogues have doubtless had something to do with the meetings held, and the fierce resolves that have been uttered; but behind and beyond all sinister influences is the determination to uphold the rights of naturalized citizens, and to put down the claims which the British officials and courts have pressed in regard to them. Party considerations have nothing to do with this determination, in support of which, as Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has said, the whole country would be prepared to meet the last extremity.

It is not wise on the part of England to cling to traditions after it has lost power to enforce them; nor creditable always to yield under an appearance of compulsion. This is the business of her rulers and people, however, not ours. For us it is enough to know that the question is in a fair way of being speedily settled on the basis laid down at Washington, without the useless formalities of a special commission, as proposed by "Historicus," or the dangerous delay which attends negotiation touching the *Alabama* claims.

Revenue Reform—What Shall be Raised, and How?

Mr. WELLS cannot fairly be charged with taking a gloomy view of the industrial condition of the country. He sees no cause for despondency in the present, and ample cause for hopefulness in the future. Even the existing commercial depression is, in his judgment, deprived of many of its terrors by the fact that it is shared by every country in Europe. Instead of regretting that things are so bad, we should—according to his cheerful philosophy—be glad that they are not worse. But that very serious depression does exist, he is, after all, constrained to confess. It may be, as he says, "a healthy one," since it is a consequence of the reaction from the abnormal and unwholesome condition of affairs produced by the war, but it is for the time too general and much too serious to be ignored. The decline of values has doubtless had much to do with it; so have the state of the currency and the burden of taxation; but whatever the exact degree with which these circumstances have influenced matters, the fact that industry is paralyzed, and "that the protest against taxation and contraction, and the demand for legislative relief has now become more urgent than at any former period," is too obvious to be disputed.

In considering the causes which have contributed to the admitted result, Mr. WELLS seems not to make sufficient allowance for the influence of contraction as a disturbing element. As an abstract principle, no doubt, it is desirable to get rid of inflation, but the time for doing it and the manner in which it should be done, are points quite as material as is the result itself. So far, the process has added to embarrassments by producing uncertainty at a time when business is least able to encounter it. When, therefore, Mr. WELLS demurs to the call for legislative action on the ground that legislation could not have prevented the difficulties that are experienced, he begs a vital part of the question at issue between Congress and the Secretary in reference to the currency. And while admitting that the internal taxes "which, when first imposed, were drawn from profits," now "fall mainly upon capital," he reserves for another occasion a discussion of the tariff and its bearings; the appeal for comprehensive legislation being meanwhile justified by the extent to which excessive customs duties restrain production and derange general business.

Differences of opinion on these and kindred matters will not, however, prevent agreement with Mr. WELLS as to the immediate duty of Congress in regard to taxation. "That relief should be afforded to the greatest extent possible by the removal of taxes which impede production," is a proposition which commands the approval of all parties. The debatable question is: To what extent is relief possible, without neglecting the proper wants of the Government? Senator SHERMAN, in the debate on the cotton tax, declared that a hundred millions may be thrown off the present load of taxes, without embarrassing the Treasury. Mr. HOOPER's plan would exhibit a reduction of a hundred and seventeen millions as compared with the taxation of the current year, or eighty-one millions as compared with the estimates for the next fiscal term. Mr. WELLS' suggestions would not be so good as either, because he persists in encumbering the necessary and ordinary expenditures of the Government with an allotment of fifty millions on account of the principal of the debt. If this idea be allowed to prevail, the relief to the country will not be "to the greatest extent possible," but only to the extent compatible with a principle which should have no recognition during a period of industrial paralysis and commercial depression.

Arbitrary as it appeared in the first instance, Mr. HOOPER's proposal to make three hundred millions the maximum amount to be provided for the year, is now proved to be feasible and just. Mr. SHERMAN fixes the estimated expenses of the Government at a hundred and forty or fifty millions. The former of these amounts harmonizes with the calculation of Mr. WELLS. Add to this the gold interest on the debt, and the maximum named by Mr. HOOPER will be found sufficient to cover necessary requirements. There must be a vigorous effort at retrenchment, of course, and Congress must have grace enough to overcome temptation. Both are demanded—we scarcely dare say that both are expected—by the country; and both must be remembered in any discussion of the nature of legislative relief or the degree to which it is attainable.

One reason for doing the work thoroughly is, that half-way measures are taken advantage of to deprive consumers of benefits to which they are really entitled. Everybody knows that his total expenses have not been reduced in proportion to the decline in wholesale prices or the diminished cost of production; and Mr. WELLS tells us why. "The reason for this undoubtedly is, that the continued imposition of taxes on the great majority of products has been used as a pretext or a cover for refusing to make abatement in the prices of those which were entirely exempted or favored." In confirmation of this view, "instances could be referred to in which the reduction of taxation on particular articles was almost immediately followed by an enhancement of their price." In many other cases prices remained stationary. Hence it is expedient to remove all taxes which enter into the cost of production—to liberate industry, in short, from the fetters of the tax-collector, and facilitate business and enterprise by emancipating them from the complications of the internal revenue system. Not only will industry thus be enabled to regain the elasticity of health, but the consumer will reap the full benefit of the change.

Fortunately the change is feasible. A recapitulation of estimated internal revenue receipts, as furnished by Mr. WELLS, shows that "the entire removal of the so-called industrial taxes" may be accomplished by a very simple revision and readjustment of the schedule. Some of the details of his scheme may be open to remark, and the scheme itself may be cut down considerably. For the present, however, it is sufficient to know that a reform is possible which will remove the great majority of vexatious and oppressive taxes, will put an end to the cumulative features of the existing system, will secure a fair field for industry and will cheapen to every man the cost of living. Distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and its manufactures, incomes, stamps, banks and railroads, are the chief sources relied upon by Mr. WELLS for the supply of the requisite revenue. Upon this head his very moderate calculations are conclusive. Certainly he would add other taxes, but as their only object would be to transfer from the pocket of the tax-payer to that of the bondholder that which the latter is not entitled to and the former cannot spare, we presume that they will not be sanctioned by Congress. The precise apportionment of burdens, after industry shall have been fully relieved, concerns the public less than the amount of reduction. That should be as large as possible. And since the proposition of Mr. HOOPER will afford by many millions the most relief, we trust that it will be made the foundation of the work.

To do full justice, the tariff should be reconsidered as well as the internal revenue system. The manufacturers have derived their strongest claim to high protection from the burdensome character of internal taxes. They have been enabled to plead plausibly for prohibitory duties in their own behalf because of the disadvantages under which they have labored at home. With the removal of these domestic burdens, their title to special favor will cease. Having fair play as producers, they will have no right to ask that consumers shall be denied the same privilege. We venture to hope, therefore, that not only will raw materials hereafter enter the country free, but that the general rate of customs duties will be brought down from the present oppressive standard. In this way only may the country be placed in a position in which it will realize the full benefit of revenue reform.

MINOR TOPICS.

The changed temper of the times is made evident by the fact that even HUNNICUTT is softening. In the Virginia Convention the other day, he offered an "enabling resolution" relieving from every political disability and liability all former rebels who are now good Union men. Our reporter says that he made a lengthy harangue in support of his resolution, "full of bitterness against the hell-born rebels who brought on the war;" but it seems as though he only did this the more certainly to secure the passage of his resolution. Since BROWNLOW has taken Ex-Gov. HARRIS to his bosom, and HUNNICUTT has embraced the rebels, is there anything that can be called impossible? We may expect presently to see BEN. BUTLER and JEFF. DAVIS playing the charming parts of David and Jonathan.

While President JOHNSON has been searching the country through for some individual willing to accept the Austrian Mission, he seems to have strangely overlooked those gentlemen who have been eagerly in pursuit of what he could find no one to take. Mr. Sunset Cox is not the only person who is laboring to get the place. There are crowds of others with quite as many claims upon it, whose names we could give; but we will not, for fear we might prejudice the President's judgment. We should think that about a half of them are Democrats, and the other half Republicans. And here, without going into the matter any further, let us say that this last-mentioned circumstance shows one of the advantages that President JOHNSON's Administration has over the others that have preceded it. Men of all parties can file their applications for office with about equal hope. When an Administration is Democratic, only Democrats apply for place; when it is Whig, only Whigs; when it is Tylerite, only Tylerites; when it is Republican, only Republicans. But Democrats of every shade and Republicans of every shape, march directly and indiscriminately into the presence of President JOHNSON, and present their claims for such patronage as may still be in his power to dispense. He can thus pick and choose without regard to political lines or individual pretensions; and though he may be sometimes held in check by fear of the Senate, there are many instances in which this need not be thought of. We don't suppose for instance that the Senate could object to a Democrat being thrust into a place which has terrified so many Republicans as the Austrian Mission.

It is one of the misfortunes of these disjointed times (writes our Richmond correspondent, in referring to the recent *fracas* in that city) that a Northern man and a Southern man cannot even have a "peaceable fight" but straightway it is proclaimed a rebel or a Yankee outrage, and the community divide according to the bent of their political or sectional sympathies. This is undoubtedly a great misfortune; but, happily, the recent scrimmages in the South are outside of the range of sectional feelings. The WISE-POLLARD battle in Baltimore was between two Confederate Southerners; the BUSTEED assault in Mobile came from the pistol of a fellow-loyalist; and now the Richmond muss seems to have taken in men of all sections and opinions indiscriminately. The historian, therefore, can hardly look upon these struggles as coming within the range of the battles of the war.

Though a large number of the members of the Virginia Convention are colored men, it is a curious circumstance that the right of colored men to vote is discussed and denied at almost every sitting of the body. It is a wonder that those gentlemen who deny it should be willing to retain their seats in such a Convention.

When THAD. STEVENS declares that the legislation of Congress is now "outside of the Constitution," he puts the Southerners in a rather embarrassing position. For, at the same time, Congress compels these unhappy people to take an oath every day or two to "support the Constitution." Now, we hold that they should be compelled to swear that, beside supporting the Constitution, they will support all that Congress may do outside of it or against it. In this way they would understand their situation exactly, and be unable to growl.

The Sitka Indians apparently understand the "compensation" game as thoroughly as if they had been living on "the Plains" for years. They were fired upon for carrying torches around the garrison's powder magazine, as any other persons would be under like circumstances, and one of them was wounded, "whereupon they demanded compensation." This is worth recording as the first trouble our troops have had with the Indians in Alaska. The Russians used to have a skirmish with them now and then, though nothing of importance. It was to guard against their depredations that the *kreposts* or block-houses were built.

The Liberal Opposition of the *Corps Legislatif* are fairly entitled to claim the pacific tone of NAPOLEON's New-Year's speech as a well-earned laurel of their own. For months, so resolute has been the front they have presented to war-schemes, and so skillful their conduct, that it has been evident if the Emperor should go to war without a worthy cause, he would not carry France with him. Without speculating upon the extent or the secret aspirations of Napoleonic ambition, it is clear enough that the Emperor's present attitude is a vivid illustration of the power of public opinion even under Imperial sway. The creating and moulding of this public opinion has been in great part the work of the Liberal Opposition Press and statesmen. If the "Empire is peace," it is they who have made it so.

The foreign emigration to New-York has been greater during the past year than in any other, since 1854. The porportion of Germans has greatly increased, and almost doubled, latterly, exceeding that from the British isles. For this Teutonic overflow we may thank BISMARCK. He first made the Austrians run; and now he makes the Northern Germans run. He has Prussianized the territories lately acquired by his master; and hence the running away. Prussia, which was always a sort of exercise ground is now more of a camp than ever, and all the male subjects of the monarchy are bound to be drilled and platooned as soldiers, awaiting the turns of European diplomacy and the decisions of their Governors. Just now there are about 5,000,000 men in Europe, ready to obey the military word of command and fight in whatever quarrel may arise. No wonder the people of that continent should be malcontent under such conditions of life and anxious to leave them—especially those Germans who have been lately so disturbed or distributed in the changes that have taken place, that they do not well know or care to whom or what they belong—since they cannot be rightly said to belong to themselves. The military conscriptions of those umbrageous and predatory Kings of Europe will help to crowd our emigrant ships for many a year to come.

We see it announced that J. W. TORREY, late of Borneo, is sojourning at present in Hartford. We had an idea that he was trying conclusions with the Malays and Dyaks, and settling down as Rajah of that exuberant island of the tropics, or some derelict portion of it, in imitation of Sir JAMES BROOKE, the Englishman. Mr. TORREY, like Mr. TRAIN, is a man of active ideas, who believes in American progress, and we should be disappointed to think he was going to give up his enterprise. Mr. BURLINGAME is a Chinese Ambassador, and it would be gratifying to know that another of our citizens was a potentate in Borneo.

A few nights ago, the Military Asylum at Augusta, in Maine—a sort of Chelsea Hospital for our disabled soldiers—took fire and was destroyed in a few hours. It was an extensive wooden structure; and when it took fire at 9:30 o'clock from a gasoline manufactory on the premises, the whole combustible mass was soon in such a blaze that nothing could stop the burning. The place contained 270 inmates, about thirty of whom were in the hospital ward. These last were quickly removed; and then the rest of the old soldiers, a great many of whom were cripples, began to exert themselves; and in trying to do what they could in the confusion, they came across a barrel of whisky, which, if left behind, as they all agreed, would only blow up, making matters worse and doing no good in the end. So, to prevent mischief, they rolled it out, and it lost its head very unaccountably, and, by a strange coincidence, they soon lost their own, in the same manner; and then a scene followed which nobody but HOGARTH could describe in any adequate way. It was a *pow-wow*, a *corrobory* and Donnybrook fair all jumbled together. One-legged men and one-armed men fell out and fell in, and fought one another as fiercely as if they had their natural complement of limbs, and as if they really believed that the war was not yet over. The Mayor of the city was called on to interfere; but it was not till the barrel was empty that the veterans would listen to reason. They were then carted off, in various conditions of mind and body, to Waverley Hall and properly cared for—all except one man, who perished of cold. Poor fellows!

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Mr. PIKE's new opera house was inaugurated last night under circumstances which must have been agreeable to its bold and public-spirited proprietor. Commerce offers so many attractions to men of large fortune that it is seldom one can be found who is willing to separate himself from its charms. Certainly, so far as art is concerned, he has not yet been discovered in New-York. We have had gentlemen who were ready to speculate in the matter of music, which happens to be the matter of fashion, but no more. And, in two instances, we have seen how that speculation has terminated, or is likely to terminate. It is a reproach to those who are facetiously called "our public-spirited citizens," that a gentleman from Cincinnati has come among them and performed what they neither wished nor expected. At a time when business was dull, and real estate in a peculiarly shaky condition, he purchased a huge estate on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The property extends for many doors down Twenty-fourth-street, and fills up and includes the space between the two thoroughfares. Instead of proceeding instantly to improving the houses and putting up stores, Mr. PIKE thought of an opera house. Although, as we are told, one of the shrewdest and most successful of business men, he thought of this mainly, and set about accomplishing his individual visions of what an opera house might be. He had built one previously in Cincinnati, and has one there now, which is said to be a model house. But he was prudent enough to travel in Europe, and examine what had taken place there. The result was witnessed last night, and was in the highest degree flattering to Mr. PIKE, under whose personal supervision the entire establishment was erected—even to such minute details as the stage flooring. A splendid, ample, sumptuous house—one of which New-York may well be proud.

It is not possible on an opening night to do anything like justice to an event so important to various interests of music. It has been complained for many years that the trouble with the Academy of Music was the stockholders. There is now an establishment where there are no stockholders, but with a proprietor who is in every way devoted to art. We shall hereafter see what is the result, and it will be interesting to see it, for the other experience has been disastrous enough.

The appearance of the house last evening differed in no way from the appearance of any house under such circumstances. There was the excitement of the opening, the pleasure and surprise of strangers who came to see it, the satisfaction of those who were prepared to appreciate, and finally an air, or as all events a smell of paint. Materially and practically the establishment is finished, but it stands to reason that not only on last evening, but for many weeks from now, the house will be comparatively incomplete. The effect of the decorations was in the highest degree brilliant. It was enhanced moreover by the peculiar and effective sombre coloring of the vestibule. In some respects the gilding seemed too rich, but this is a defect which will quickly be remedied. Time may safely be left to play its old game with what is bright. The lighting seems to be perfect as far as the house is concerned, and the three light-burners of the stage, although pretty enough, may answer for spectacles, but can barely serve the same purpose for complexions.

Mme. LA GRANGE made her *rentrée* and was, as she deserved to be, thoroughly well received. When the lady made her first appearance in this country, some dozen years ago, it was suggested in the Press that her voice was, although thoroughly cultivated and perfect, impossible of bearing the wear and tear of an American opera season. She sang afterward for many years, and never failed to sing well. She has since sung for many years, and returns after a period in which she has been missed, in a better condition than she has ever before appeared before our public. We think so in a musical point of view, and are sure that the public will agree with us in every other.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS shared the good favor of the audience, and merited and obtained a just recognition of her dramatic and artistic ability in the fine *scena* of the second act. Of the gentlemen we shall take another occasion to speak, simply recording the fact that the performance was in every way a popular success.

The fourth act was given very finely by all the artists, especially by Mme. LA GRANGE, who seemed to be in unusually fine voice, and sang with a correctness and dramatic fervor which we have not witnessed for many years. There was, of course, an encore after the tower scene, which was repeated in the finest style. When the act was finished there was a call for all the artists, and when this had subsided there was a very general demand for Mr. PIKE. After some little hesitation the gentleman appeared, and said that he supposed on such an occasion he was expected either to make a speech or sing a song. There was then a general cry for a speech; but Mr. PIKE continued, and said that he had never sung but twice in his life—when he said "Wilt thou live in this cottage with me?" and she wilted; and afterward, "We won't go home till morning does appear." For the rest, he had built three opera houses, and this one could speak better for him than he could on its behalf. But the architect was present and would answer for himself—he hoped in terms as brief as his own. This allusion to Mr. THOMAS was taken up by the audience, who called for him. A gentleman appeared at a private box and bowed his respects. This was probably Mr. THOMAS.

To-night, "Norma."

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third *Symphonie Soirée* takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. BEETHOVEN's Eighth Symphony, LISZT's symphonic poem, "Ideale," and the overture to "Genevova," by SCHUMANN, are the instrumental features. Mr. S. B. MILLS is the pianist, playing the Chopin concerto in E minor, and the *presto scherzando*, by MENDELSSOHN—the latter a posthumous work. Mme. AUGUSTE BALOGH is the vocalist, and sings songs from SCHUBERT and SCHUMANN. It is her first appearance in America. The programme, it will be seen, is unusually interesting and varied.

There is certainly no branch of the musical profession that requires so much enthusiasm, and is so little remunerated as the performing of chamber music. To rehearse a quartette of stringed instruments is, in itself no easy task—if it be done in such a way that the form can be observed, without protruding too much either of the bones or the flesh. There are but a limited number of players for this sort of music, and but a limited number of listeners when it is played. A witty writer recently remarked of a certain chamber concert that it was hard to tell which were performers and which was public until one side commenced to play. The forces, it will be inferred, were very evenly balanced. So also were the spoils. Years and years ago Mr. EISFELD started a quartette party and gave a performance on every snowy night of the Winter for ten years. He retired subsequently, amply satisfied with the result, which was a small annual loss multiplied by ten. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS thereafter gallantly stormed the breech. For thirteen years he has given a performance on every rainy night. We are not acquainted with the result, but we fancy that one of Mr. WEBB's calculating machines would not travel far before stating it. With these facts before us it is really encouraging to find that there is another gentleman willing to be martyred in the cause. Mr. A. DESSANE gave the first of a series of six soirees on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall. The attendance was singularly small, and this, too, in spite of the fact that unlike his predecessors he had a fine night. Perhaps it was this unusual occurrence that injured him. The programme was long, too long. In miscellaneous or popular music there is but small effort required to listen, and none whatever to understand. But in chamber music attention is the first requisite, and the moment it is overtaxed it loses the power of discriminating. Two quartettes, an andante and allegro for the organ; an introduction and variation for the violin; a grand Polonaise de Concert, and a scherzo for organ, is too much, especially when it is remembered that there were vocal pieces and another piano solo. Fortunately, however, there was not much occasion to overtax the attention. The two quartettes can be dismissed at once. Although they were rendered in a way that was certainly not up to the mark of professional playing, they were not, perhaps, brought quite down to the level of common amateurism. An unhappy medium of terrible tameness was the result, than which we have never listened to anything more depressing. The auditors, like the pupils at Dr. Blimber's establishment, immediately took farewell of their spirits. They were not rescued from this condition until Mme. DE LUSSAN sang the waltz from AMBROISE THOMAS' opera of "Mignon," for which the lady obtained an *encore*. At such a moment the multiplication table would have been *encored*. But the multiplication table is certainly not half so difficult as this disjointed, ill-balanced affair. It was written to accommodate the vanity of a singer, and served the same purpose, on Wednesday night. Mme. DE LUSSAN has ability and vivacity as a singer, but neither are witnessed to advantage in such a piece. M. COLLIERE recited the story of "Peter the Hermit"—music by MAMBERT—and suited the action to the word with great personal courage and devotion. If it had not been for the gentleman's dress, the music in his hand, the piano by his side, the platform upon which he stood, the gas clusters above his head, and a few other trifles, we should have really supposed that he was "Peter the Hermit." But these local drawbacks detract very seriously from the value of excessive action, which indeed is permissable only on the stage of a theatre, where scenery and costumes, as well as music and action, contribute to the illusion. To be sure there was a singer here some years ago who used to sing the "Bravo" with two horse-pistols in his belt and a red pocket-handkerchief round his head. In this truly Italian costume he had a fearful aspect, and succeeded in striking terror into the souls of his listeners. But this is not a good precedent. To return to the concert. Mr. COLLIERE has a fair bass voice, and with the exceptions above made—which were not to our taste—sang well. Miss ALIDE TOPP played LISZT's arrangement of the Spinning Song from WAGNER's opera of the "Flying Dutchman" in a very creditable way. She is a good *artiste*, with a clear perception of the meaning of this sort of music. But there is no variety in her style, and not much certainty in her execution. Mr. DISSANO presided at the piano forte; also at the organ; also at the violoncello. At the next concert, which is announced for January 25th, Madame FERRAND will make her first appearance in America. Mr. S. B. MILLS (piano) and Mr. JOSEPH POZNANSKI (violin) will also assist.

Mr. Dickens in Brooklyn.

Mr. DICKENS' course of readings in Brooklyn begins at Plymouth Church on Thursday of next week, when the *Christmas Carol* and *The Trial from Pickwick* will be read. On Friday, the 17th, he will read selections from *David Copperfield* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party*; on Monday, the 20th, *Dr. Marigold* and *The Tiral from Pickwick*, and on Tuesday, the 21st, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and *Boots at the Holly Tree Inn*. The sale of tickets for the course began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but as early as 11 o'clock the night before a crowd had assembled at the church-doors on Orange-street, which was soon increased to more than 100 persons, cold and frosty though the night was. To alleviate the dreariness of "the occasion" they lighted a bonfire in the street, and began to have a good time around it. A Police sergeant became alarmed at the prospect and dispersed the crowd, which then repaired to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house and made complaint against the sergeant. The Captain allowed the people to return, and they remained the rest of the night at the church. At 4 o'clock in the morning 150 persons were waiting, and at 8 o'clock fully 200 persons were in line. By 10:30 o'clock all the seats in the lower part of the house were sold, and at noon 1,200 single tickets for the course—making altogether 4,800 tickets—were disposed of. There were many speculators in the crowd, who sold their tickets at from $10 to $12 for the course. The sale of tickets for single readings will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. DICKENS repeated at Steinway Hall his reading of *Dr. Marigold* and the trial scene from *Pickwick*. The audience was, as usual, large and very enthusiastic, the applause being frequent and demonstrative. This evening Mr. DICKENS will read *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party*. On Thursday of next week he will commence his readings in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House held a meeting last evening at the rooms of Mr. STEVENS, and discussed several proposed amendments to the Reconstruction acts. No definite conclusions were reached, but the sentiment of the Committee as manifested thus far renders it certain that some very important changes will be reported in a few days, perhaps as soon as Monday next. These amendments will without much doubt embody the features of putting the whole power into Gen. GRANT's hands, by consolidating all the districts into one, and of providing that a majority of all the votes cast shall be sufficient to ratify the Constitution of any State when submitted. As indicative of the tendency in Congress to amend the laws, attention is called to the speech of Senator MORTON to-day on his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abrogating the present State Governments in the South, and providing Provisional Governments in their stead. In this speech the Senator paid his respects to Gen. HANCOCK in the most pointed manner, and declared that his recent order was simply a defiance of the power of Congress, and that he actually nullified and refused to execute its laws. He recognized the authority of the civil tribunals of a Government which Congress had declared to be illegal, and there was now danger that reconstruction would be delayed by the very military power which Congress had created.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The anti-contraction substitute for the House bill on the same subject was the principal topic of discussion in the Senate to-day. Messrs. MORRILL of Vermont, CORBETT of Oregon, and FESSENDEN of Maine, strongly opposed the bill. Mr. FESSENDEN said the country did not want new legislation on the finances so much as a steady adherence to one line of policy, and that a return to specie payments could be had only by gradually and surely reducing the volume of currency. Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, supports the bill as a measure of temporary relief, and as the Western Senators are nearly unanimous for it, there is little or no doubt of its passage. No vote was reached to-day, a motion to go into Executive session being carried before the conclusion of the debate.

WHISKY METERS.

The bill reported by the House Ways and Means Committee, providing for the appointment of the Commission of five persons by the Secretary of the Treasury to make investigations into the subject of whisky meters, which virtually abolishes the order of the Treasury Department in trying the use of the Tice metres in all the distilleries of the country, was the occasion of a lengthy debate in the House to-day, participated in by Gen. LOGAN, FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. ELDRIDGE, during which the former announced that unless certain officers of the revenue service, against whom he had filed charges of fraud against the Government, were removed very soon or suspended, he would denounce the head of the Treasury Department as an accomplice in their guilt. The announcement created a marked sensation, and was followed by a spirited conflict between Messrs. LOGAN, WOOD and ROSS. The House adjourned without arriving at any conclusion on the subject, but it is evident that the bill will pass, although it may be amended in such a manner as to provide that the Commission of Examiners shall be composed of members of Congress.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Senator HOWARD's report on Secretary STANTON's removal was finally considered and adopted in the Senate Military Committee to-day. A number of important amendments were made, which puts the prematurely-published report in rather an embarrassing position. At the request of Senator DOOLITTLE, who dissents, it was agreed that the report should not be presented to the Senate until to-morrow, in order to give him time to present a minority report.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

The report of Revenue Commissioner WELLS is well received not only by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by both Finance Committees in Congress. By some it is considered the best report he has yet made, and there is evidently more disposition to conform to his recommendations than prevailed last year. Congress is beginning to perceive and acknowledge the value of the investigations of a man who makes the revenue and financial interests of the country a matter of impartial study and research.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

In Executive session to-day the Senate rejected Mr. EDMUND COOPER, of Tennessee, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The vote was very decided. It is now probable that the office will be abolished altogether. There is little or no hope that the President will nominate any one whom the Senate will confirm.

WHISKY IN BOND.

The Senate passed to-day, with little debate, the House bill prohibiting the removal of whisky in bond from warehouse without prepayment of tax. An amendment was added making it apply to whisky in any place or any shape, thus making it more stringent, and effectually doing away with the necessity of Class B warehouses.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department:

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, counsel in the Surratt case, $5,000; H. G. RIDDLE, in the same case, $5,000; H. H. EMMONS, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of prisoners, the St. Albans raids, &c.; the Governor of Vermont, $11,700, in the matter of raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries.

BRADY & TRAPHAGEN, $1,500, in the case of JONES against the Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the *Habeas Corpus* act.

H. H. EMMONS, $3,052 for services in extradition case in the British Provinces.

There was also allowed to WILLIAM B. WEST, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500 in defence of Fenian counsel fees, &c.

Both of these accounts were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act.

WM. M. EVARTS, $6,000 for services and expenses in England; WM. C. JOHNSON, $1,000 in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company.

There has also been allowed to F. H. MORSE, United States Consul at London, $660 for amount paid in England in the case of FERGUSON and MCKAE, and to THOS. H. DUDLEY, Consul at Liverpool, $23,774 in various cases, including the *Alexandra*, PRIOLEAU rebel rams, &c., which has been charged to the appropriations for contingent expenses for foreign intercourse.

The Secretary says it is proper to observe that most of the foregoing amounts included attorneys' fees and other expenses, apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report. In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any trials, the Secretary says there has been paid to F. H. SMITH, for reporting the Surratt trial, the sum of $2,250, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries; to WARBURTON, UNDERHILL and HAYES, $684, for reporting the *Meteor* case, at the request of Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, of New-York.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: J. Guy Foreman, Postmaster at Erie, Penn.; Thomas N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Mich.; Davis K. Noyes, Postmaster at Baraboo, Wis.; Geo. W. Tatler, Postmaster at Martinsburgh, W. Va.; Oscar Minor, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas, in place of Mr. Kent, deceased, and John C. Cartwright, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Edmund Cooper, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; James Robbins, Postmaster at Penn Yan, Penn.; Samuel D. Evans, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas; Wm. J. Clark, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Saybrook, Conn.; Alexander K. Lewis, Register of the Land office at Marysville, Cal.; Wm. C. Houser, Postmaster at Mechanicsburgh, Penn.; Daniel Burman, Postmaster at Milton, Penn.; Wm. D. Foutz, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONFERENCE.

The Conference of soldiers and sailors held here yesterday, to consider the propriety of calling a national convention, was presided over by Gen. T. J. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, as Chairman; W. A. SHORT officiated as Secretary. Among the persons present were Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, Gens. Thayer, Washburn, Shanks, Coburn, Hunter, Butler and Stokes, Major Williams, and Col. Butler, Gen. Laselle and others, representing the various States of the Union. It was decided to hold a National Convention on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, at Chicago, Ill. The formation of an Executive Committee was authorized, with a request to prepare a call and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Union League Hall, Washington, D. C., on the 15th inst. The Chairman and Secretary are daily in receipt of hundreds of letters fully approving the objects of the proposed Convention.

STATISTICS OF NAVIGATION.

Director DELMAR has caused to be prepared an abstract of the reports of the examination of vessels having on board passengers other than cabin passengers, which arrived at the port of New-York during the month of November, 1867, from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was 62, of which 41 were steamships and 21 sailing vessels. The average length of the steamship voyages was fourteen days, and that of the sailing vessels forty-five days. The total number of passengers was 21,428, of which 12,488 were males and 8,940 females; over eight years of age, 17,789; under eight years of age, 3,639. The total number of deaths was 83, of which 45 were males and 38 females; over eight years of age, 31; under eight years of age, 52.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Reports from the following-named United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition have been received at the Department of State: ABRAM L. HEWETT, Esq., of New-York, on the production of iron and steel. ELLIOT C. COWDEN, Esq., of New-York, on silk and silk manufactures. WILLIAM S. AUDRINDASS, Esq., on railway engineering. Mr. PLANT, on signals, &c. WM. P. BLAKE, Esq., of California, on the precious metals. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Esq., ALEXANDER THOMPSON, WM. T. FLAGG, Esq., and P. BARRY, Esq., on the culture and products of the vine, to which is added a statement of WM. GRIFFITH, of Pennsylvania, and new mode of propagating grapes.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received about six hundred quarterly reports from the National Banks for the 6th inst., mostly from the banks in the States of New-York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is expected that nearly all will be received during the present week, and the abstract of the same will be ready for publication about the 20th inst.

The Next "Leap Ahead"—Common Schools.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

It become, every day more and more evident that the managers of the Republican Party rely entirely on the ten rebel States to elect Gen. GRANT. It is very generally admitted that there is little chance of his carrying the great Northern States, unless he can be pledged to some definite and Radical policy. But it is planned *to admit the Southern States on the well-understood condition that they vote the Republican ticket*, no matter what name that ticket bears.

Hence, every claim proper to be made before such admission, should be earnestly pressed at once, without commenting either on the fitness, the safety or the justice of such a course. Practical men should use the opportunity it gives of arresting attention and rousing public vigilance as earnestly as possible.

We have pressed negro suffrage, "in season and out of season." There is one other point that should have close attention—the establishment of a common school system in every State. *The right should be claimed by the National Government to oversee this, and to set up at the State's expense an efficient and impartial system if any State fails to provide one.*

To give the ballot, instantly binds the State to provide education. The moment DISRAELI's bill passed in England, adding 600,000 or 700,000 voters to the list, Tory and Whig vied with each other in zeal for common schools. We have given power, we must see that intelligence goes hand in hand with it. *The interest of the negro is enough at present to guide him right.* But as time rolls on we need that the Press of the nation should have access (as it never has done) to the mind of the South. The danger is national, the issues to be treated are national, the responsibility is national. Hence the nation's right to provide fit means, if the State does not.

Much has been done and well done by noble men and women, voluntarily, within the last seven years. But we need a system pervading the South, not dependent on the good-will or forbearance of the Southern white race. When the negro race, in twenty years, has taken its sure place there will be no more need of national supervision than at the North. But the ballot has been given the negro in defiance of Southern opponents. The struggle will be to cripple and foil it by all means which cut off the negro from the Press of the world. Till he stands mature and well settled in his new position, the nation, for its sake, must shield him from this peril.

The proper method would be a Constitutional Amendment declaring that *when any State neglects to established an efficient and impartial system of common schools within its limits Congress shall provide one at the expense of such State; Congress itself to be the judge whether the system existing in any State is efficient and impartial.*

If the golden hour for an amendment has passed, then the next best guarantee that Congress can devise should be adopted. The opportunity to exact some security should, in no event, be lost.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Gen. Pope's Farewell Order—Order by Gen. Sibley.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. In compliance with Paragraph III., General Orders No. 103, from headquarters of the army, dated Dec. 28, 1867, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Third Military District, and Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to Brevet Brig.-Gen. CALEB C. SIBLEY, Colonel Sixteenth United States Infantry.

II. To the officers of his Staff the Commanding General desires to express his sincere thanks, for their hearty and cheerful support in the performance of the complicated and delicate duties to which he was called, and his lively appreciation of the ability and promptitude exhibited by them in execution of the many important trusts committed to their charge.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—I. In compliance with Paragraph I. of General Orders No. 1, from these headquarters, of this date, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Military District and Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

II. Existing officers will remain in force, and all officers on staff duty, at the headquarters of the district, will continue in the performance of their customary duties until otherwise ordered.

CALEB C. SIBLEY,
Colonel Sixteenth United States Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

Letters from Secretaries McCulloch and Seward, and Ex-President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 9.

The following letters were also read at the banquet last evening:

LETTER OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 31st ult. is received, inclosing an invitation to be present at the meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, on the evening of the 8th inst., for the purpose of commemorating the battle of New-Orleans, and the gallantry of the distinguished General and the citizen soldier by whom it was won. Other engagements prevent me from accepting your complimentary invitation, but I take pleasure in saying in this manner that I heartily sympathise with the hope expressed in the accompanying printed letter, that in celebrating the occasion of such imperishable renown for the American name, happier memories will be awakened, and that the magnanimity of the nation may be re-aroused to a noble sympathy for the descendants of those who as "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh" so nobly illustrated the patriotism and progress of the American citizen. There never has been a period in the history of the United States when a broad and comprehensive nationality of sentiment was so greatly needed as at the present time. It is deeply to be deplored that the passions which were excited between the sections during the recent war, have not been succeeded by kindness and magnanimity on the part of the victors, and acquiescence in the result on the part of the vanquished, that the avowed purposes for which the war was prosecuted on the part of the Government seem to have been forgotten by so many of our fellow-citizens, and that the condition of the Southern States has in no wise been improved since the hostilities were ended.

It may not be proper for me in this communication to discuss what is called the question of "reconstruction," or to condemn, or to criticise the opinions or action of my old political friends in regard to it. This much, however, I deem it my duty to say, I consider the restoration to the Southern States of equal rights with the other States under the Constitution as essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and to the improvement, if not to the maintenance of the national credit, and that, in my judgment, this is unlikely to be affected by any policy differing materially from that which was substantially inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN and attempted to be consummated by the present Executive.

As civil liberty is not the offspring of military power, but is in danger of being destroyed instead of being fostered by it, I have not favored the establishment of military governments in the Southern States. As a true Union sentiment is not to be renewed in these States by a general ostracism of their prominent and trustworthy men, I have regarded with great apprehension the enactment and continuance of laws which exclude from Federal offices and from the ballot, citizens of ability and influence, without whose coöperation a reliable reunion of the States is not to be expected; and believing, as I do, that the question of suffrage should be controlled by the States, and not by the Federal Government, and that the elective franchise cannot be safely bestowed upon a race recently in bondage, and with few exceptions utterly unprepared to use it intelligently, I have deeply regretted the legislation which deprives a part of the States of rights heretofore enjoyed by them, and still exercised by others; and which, by ignoring all distinction between races so dissimilar, and by its sweeping disfranchisement of certain classes, virtually subordinate the superior to the inferior race. I gave to the Executive policy of "reconstruction" my hearty approval before it became a party question, and I have never doubted its wisdom or its practicability. A different policy has been adopted, and is now being tried. Should it be successful in restoring a true Union sentiment in the Southern States, in stimulating industry, in increasing production and in establishing harmony between the races, the wisdom of Congress will be fully vindicated, and their action will be approved by the people, and by none more heartily than by those who now disapprove it. Should it fail in accomplishing these most desirable results, the embarrassment and suffering which now exist must be endured for a season, and they will doubtless be aggravated by their continuance, but they will not be lasting. The different sections of the United States are not to be permanently antagonized, nor is the essential character of our institutions to be changed by the war, nor by the troubles which have followed it and by those which are still to be encountered.

There is power enough in the Government to stand any trials to which it may be subjected, and intelligence enough in the people to correct any errors that may have been committed by their agents.

Hoping that the celebration of the 8th of January in Washington and elsewhere, by awakening agreeable and patriotic memories of the past, may tend to excite throughout the country a true Union sentiment, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

J. D. HOOVER, Esq., Chairman, &c., National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

LETTER OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Ex-President BUCHANAN, in reply to the invitation extended to him, sends his regrets that it is impossible for him to attend in person, for the reasons given in a letter dated Wheatland, March 23, 1866, and addressed to a Committee inviting him to a dinner given in the City of Philadelphia:

WHEATLAND, March 23, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with grateful emotions your very kind invitation to a public dinner you propose to give me in the City of Philadelphia, on any day I may indicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure than to meet you around the festive board, and with you renew the pleasant memories of long past years.

I deny myself this gratification, only in deference to what I consider the wise example of my Democratic predecessors in the office of President. After having administered the most exalted office which the country could bestow, they deemed it expedient to remain in the retirement of private life; and while holding their own opinions on the political questions of the day, they left the public discussion of them to gentlemen, like yourselves, still on the busy theatre of active life.

If any other reason were required for my self-denial on this occasion, I might refer you to my advanced age, of which you remind me, by stating that I am now the last survivor of "American statesmen of the olden time, the only living contemporary of WEBSTER and CLAY, and BENTON and CALHOUN." In passing, permit me to say, you might have justly added to these distinguished names that of SILAS WRIGHT. He was a statesman who, for sound practical wisdom, for far-seeing sagacity and for lucid and convincing argument, had no superior in the Senate, even at the period when it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. You have my cordial thanks for your opinion, "that no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured rests on me, who tried, in a moment of terrible exigency, to do my duty under the Constitution. Proceeding as this does from a large number of my fellow-citizens, equal in intelligence, character and patriotism to any similar number of gentlemen in the State, may I not, with much confidence, indulge the hope that you but anticipate the general sentiment of future times? Under this impression, and always firmly relying on Divine Providence, I have borne with a tranquil and contented spirit all the harsh criticisms which have been published on my official conduct throughout the last unhappy years. Assuming, as you do, "the immediate future of the country to be full of peril," you ask me "for words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible, of hope." Consistently with my self-imposed reticence, I may say to you: Adhere steadily to the Constitution of your country; exert all your power and influence in disseminating and enforcing its genuine principles by means of the Press, public speeches, private conversations, and in every other honorable manner, and employ the same untiring energy in exposing and condemning every departure from its precepts. Never despair, for the time will surely come when these shall triumph and control the administration of the Government.

With sentiments of grateful respect, I remain, your much-obliged friend, JAMES BUCHANAN.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1868.

To Hon. Charles Mason, Chairman, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I shall be unable to accept the kind invitation of your committee to the 8th of January celebration this evening, without departing from the habit of self-denial which I have found necessary to maintain, in the hope of recovering constitutional health and vigor which have been somewhat impaired. I would, however, cheerfully make such a sacrifice now, as I have occasionally done heretofore, if it seemed to be necessary now—as certainly it was then—for the vindication of the President of the United States and his Administration in their policy of seeking the earliest and completest possible restoration of the Union. New advocates and defenders of that policy have arisen in the North, as well as in the South, in the East, and in the West, while it has come to command the admiration and respect of all foreign nations; and those of our fellow-citizens who have opposed, resisted and hindered it by illegitimate processes, have ceased to be assailants, and have been brought to an attitude of self-defence or evasion. The unerring instinct of a great and enlightened people has promptly discovered the exact political situation. It is therefore no longer necessary for those who are engaged in administering the executive department of the Government to show that chronic disintegration would be as fatal as violent separation, or that prosperity, peace and harmony can be obtained only by laying aside the sword without delay, and by restoring to the subjugated States all their constitutional rights, faculties and franchises.

I am, my dear Sir, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Obituary.

Mr. GUISSEPPE GUIDICINI, whose death was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was born in Bologna, Italy, in 1812. In 1832, when the first opera troupe arrived here under the management of Signor MONTRESSER, Mr. GUIDICINI came with them as scenic artist, a position he filled as long as the troupe was in existence. The first work of importance which he did in this City was the decoration of the theatre that formerly stood at the corner of Leonard and Church streets. Mr. GUIDICINI was the first artist of note that introduced fresco painting into this country, and, besides the various works executed by him in the metropolis, other cities have recognized his ability, and sought his aid, in their embellishments. All of our principal cities bear evidences of his genius, and his more recent work, Pike's Opera House, at Cincinnati, is now one of the attractions of that city. He was the architect and decorator of Pike's new Opera House in this City, and died the day after it was finished. His private character was most exemplary.

NEW-YORK.

Grand Army of the Republic—Gen. Sickles Elected Grand Commander—Enthusiastic Nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1868.

The delegates of the various posts of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" met here yesterday, and continued in session until to-day. One hundred and five representatives were present. Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES was elected Grand Commander for the current year. The proceedings of the order are not public. After the adjournment of the Encampment, and before the members separated, Col. M. W. BURNS, in an eloquent speech, nominated Gen. U. S. GRANT for next President of the United States. The nomination was enthusiastically received and unanimously carried. There were present Gens. Sickles, Graham, Roberts, Brewster, Tremain, McKean, Geer and Brooke, Cols. Morgan, Marshall, Edwards, Hopper, Filkins, Warren, Webber, and a large number of distinguished officers from all parts of the State.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To enable the Savings, Trust and Insurance Companies to invest in town bonds.

By Mr. GENET—To repeal so much of the Metropolitan Police Act as relates to the towns of Newtown and Flushing.

By Mr. NORTON—For the rebuilding of Washington Market, in New-York City.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York. Also to authorize the Comptroller of New-York City to borrow $1,000,000 for the support of the poor in said City.

By Mr. NORTON—To incorporate the Householders' Savings Bank of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CROWLEY introduced a bill incorporating the Jerauld Educational Institute of Niagara.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

Finance—Messrs. O'Donnell, Humphrey, Folger, Murphy and Tweed.

Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Williams, Hale, Murphy and Morris.

Canals—Messrs. Stanford, Wicks, Mattoon, Thayer and Nichols.

Claims—Messrs. Hale, Chapman and Edwards.

Railroads—Messrs. Campbell, Parker, Morgan, Genet and Graham.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Palmer, Crowley and Tweed.

State Prison—Messrs. Williams, Hale and Caldwell.

Erection of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Chapman, Crowley and Hubbard.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Thayer, Parker and Norton.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Crowley, Palmer, Kennedy, Creamer and Banks.

Public Health—Messrs. Parker, O'Donnell and Genet.

Printing—Messrs. Mattoon, O'Donnell and Caldwell.

Salt—Messrs. Kennedy, Mattoon and Bradley.

Joint Library—Messrs. Humphrey, Banks and Nichols.

Rules—Messrs. Folger, Williams and Murphy.

Internal Affairs, Towns and Counties—Messrs. Van Petten, Campbell and Tweed.

Poor Laws—Messrs. Nicks, Campbell and Beach.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Morgan, Van Petten, Nicks, Hubbard and Creamer.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morgan, Kennedy and Genet.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Humphrey, Stanford and Pierce.

Agriculture—Messrs. Campbell, Palmer and Edwards.

Literature—Messrs. Chapman, Van Petten and Morris.

Militia—Messrs. Van Petten, Morgan and Beach.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Nicks, Chapman and Beach.

Grievances—Messrs. Hale, Folger, Creamer, Banks, Palmer, Humphrey and Graham.

Insurance—Messrs. Parker, Stanford and Bradley.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Kennedy, O'Donnell and Bradley.

Manufactures—Messrs. Thayer, Crowley and Norton.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Williams, Stanford and Pierce.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Mattoon, Thayer and Banks.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HALE moved a concurrent resolution, instructing and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the act making the piers and bridges across Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, a post route, or such modification thereof as will secure for the purposes of lake navigation an open space of at least 250 feet between the ends of the piers constructed upon the opposite sides of Lake Champlain, at or near Rouse's Point.

Mr. HALE then asked unanimous consent that the resolution be now considered.

Mr. MATTOON objected.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Comptroller; also the annual report of the Auditor on Canal Expenditures; also the report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department on Savings Banks.

The bill to authorize the Shipman Springs and Axle Company to mortgage their personal property, was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the Revision of the Rules: Messrs. JACOBS, BURHANS, FREAR, PITTS and BRISTOL.

A large number of petitions were presented from citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, asking for the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TARBOX—Making an appropriation for the completion of the New-York State Institution for the Blind.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To increase the powers of the Commissioners of Excise.

By Mr. JONES—To provide for improving Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. STUART—To facilitate the construction of a railroad from Chittenango to Cazenovia.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To incorporate the Protectives, No. 1, of Rochester.

By Mr. IRVING—To abolish the Metropolitan Sanitary Board of Health.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To repeal the Metropolitan Excise law.

By Mr. FARLEY—To incorporate the Niagara Water Works Company; also, to enable towns to erect monuments to soldiers.

By Mr. W. S. CLARK—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment of taxes.

By Mr. G. CLARK—To legalize the bonds of Watkins Village.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the Insurance Indemnity Company of New-York.

By Mr. PURDY—To amend the act relative to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Treasurer.

The Assembly then adjourned to Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Abstract of the Report of the Indian Peace Commissioners.

The Commissioners appointed in accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, "To establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," submitted their report to the President on Wednesday. It is a lengthy document, detailing the movements of the Commission during the past Summer, and the results of their labors. The Report commences by sketching the condition of the Indian country at the time the Commission entered. Small war parties of the hostile tribes were devastating the border, killing or carrying into captivity men, women and children, burning the dwellings of settlers, driving away workmen on the railroads, and attacking the Overland Mail coaches and stations. Under these circumstances it was difficult to assemble the chiefs in council, but this was finally accomplished by means of Indian runners. At the first Council, the report says, a new mode of treatment of the Indians was adopted—they sought to conquer them by kindness. In pursuance of this policy guns and ammunition were issued to them, (to the intense horror of the settlers,) in order that they might secure game for their subsistence. The result proved that the Indian was worthy of the trust, and no acts of hostility at their hands followed. The hostility of the Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and several smaller tribes is accounted for by the fact that their territory was invaded and portions of it wrested from them by the white man, in direct violation of solemn treaties. By a treaty made in 1851, and ratified by Congress, a large section of country was set aside for these tribes, and the Government bound itself to protect them from all depredations within this district. This reservation embraced the greater portion of Colorado. Gold was subsequently discovered in that region, and the whites poured in by thousands, building towns and villages, making roads and taking possession of the soil for mining purposes, and all this in despite of the protests of the Indians, and with the full knowledge of the Government. The game was driven from the country, and the Indians, crowded from their homes by the invaders, grew sullen and troublesome. They were starving in the land which had previously yielded them plenty, while those who had robbed them looked upon them with jealousy and hatred. They were denounced as standing in the way of civilization, "and civilization, with the ten commandments in one hand and the sword in the other, demanded their extermination." Subsequently the Indians, hoping to save something of their possessions, entered into a new treaty, whereby they consented to surrender enough for two large States for a money consideration, and to reserve only the southern portion of their tract, bordering on the Arkansas River. This treaty, like the former one, was speedily broken by the whites, but was observed by the Indians until April, 1864. At that time a man, who claimed to have lost some stock, procured a detachment of troops to recover it. The Indians, a body of Cheyennes, were overtaken, the man claimed certain horses, a fight ensued, and the troops were defeated. Shortly afterward Major DOWNING, of the First Colorado Cavalry attacked the Cheyennes, and thus describes the manner in which he massacred them. He says: "I captured an Indian, and required him to go to the village or I would kill him. About daylight I succeeded in surprising the Cheyenne village of Cedar Bluffs in a small canyon, about 60 miles north of the South Platte River. We commenced shooting. I ordered the men to commence killing them. They lost, as I am informed, 26 killed and 30 wounded. My own loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded. I burned up their bodies and everything I could get a hold of. I took no prisoners. We got out of ammunition and could not pursue them." In this camp the Indians had their women and children. Shortly after this occurred the massacre at Sand Creek, where Col. CHIVINGTON, with a body of Colorado cavalry, surprised an encampment of 500 Cheyennes, who were at the time under the protection of the Government, having come in to Fort Lyon to sue for peace, and who had been regularly drawing rations from the fort. The report says: "The particulars of this massacre are too well known to be repeated here, with all its heartrending scenes. It is enough to say that it scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity. Fleeing women, holding up their hands and praying for mercy, were brutally shot down. Infants were killed and scalped in derision. Men were tortured and mutilated in a manner that would put to shame the savage ingenuity of interior Africa. No one will be astonished that a war ensued, which cost the Government $30,000,000, and carried conflagration and death to the border settlements." After the war had been prosecuted for some time, resulting in the killing of "fifteen or twenty Indians at a cost of more than $1,000,000 apiece," and the loss of several hundred soldiers and settlers, another treaty was made, and for a time peace reigned on the border. The burning of the Cheyenne village in 1867 by Gen. HANCOCK, resulted in again arousing the hostility of the Cheyennes, and soldiers and settlers were murdered in great numbers, mail stations burned, and other atrocities committed by that tribe and their allies. The Commissioners took much evidence regarding this matter, and express the opinion that Gen. HANCOCK acted on false information and without sufficient cause. When the war with rebellion ceased, and thousands of persons sought the gold fields of Montana, the lands of the Indian were again invaded, military posts were established, roads were built, villages sprang up, and the red man and the game upon which he subsists were driven away. The chiefs protested, but without avail. Hostilities were renewed, culminating in the Fort Phil Kearny massacre. The report mentions in detail the causes which have led to Indian troubles, and says, with all the evidence before them, that the whites have uniformly treated them unjustly, and never honestly fulfilled the treaties which have been made. Congress has failed in legislating in the matter, but, while demanding rights for the negro, when discussing the Indian question confined itself to the point "how best to get their lands." The report concludes by suggesting a line of policy to be adopted in future. Reservations are proposed on which are to be gathered all of the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains; a territorial government to be established for each district, or a military government if deemed best at first; agriculture and manufactures to be introduced among the tribes; schools established, and the English language substituted for their dialects. In short, it is proposed to civilize them. The report denounces the agents who have heretofore been sent among them, and says that great care must be taken in selecting proper officers to govern them in their new relations. It is recommended that the Indian affairs should be administered by civil rather than military officers, and that the Commission should be continued for another season. The results of the labors of the Commission may be briefly summed up: A thorough knowledge of the causes of Indian wars and the results of those wars was obtained; the fact was proven that the whites had violated every treaty ever made with existing tribes; satisfactory treaties were made with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and arrangements made for perfecting treaties in the Spring with other tribes; hostilities were checked, and the Plains made safe for settlers and travelers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Trial of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.—The Questions Involved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There have from time to time been articles in your paper and others in regard to the presentment and trial of Rev. S. H. TYNG, JR., but they have been all on one side, excusing or applauding his course. He and his friends have preached sermons which have been reported in the papers, in which he has been held up as a martyr for a "Free Gospel," &c. It is only fair, therefore, that the other side of the question be presented to the public.

It will not be denied that every incorporated body or association, civil or religious, has a right to make laws for its own members; and those members are bound to respect these, especially when they have voluntarily become officers in such body after a careful study of its laws. If they do not like any of those they have a right to use all legitimate means to have them altered; if they cannot effect this, and the laws are of such nature that they cannot in conscience obey them, then they ought to leave the association; but so long as they remain in it they are in conscience bound to obey its laws.

"The Protestant Episcopal Church" has made laws, as she has a right to do, for the discipline of her members, especially of her officers or clergy. One of these laws, the principle of which can be traced back to the earliest ages of the Christian Church, is intended to forbid the interference of one minister with the work of another, and has been found necessary to prevent divisions among brethren. It reads as follows:

> "No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence from the churchwardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them.
>
> Where parish boundaries are not defined by law or are not otherwise settled, they shall, for the purposes of this section, be defined by the civil divisions of the State as follows: Parochial boundaries shall be the limits, as now fixed by law, of any village, town, township, incorporated borough, city, or the limits of some division thereof which may have been recognized by the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, as constituting the boundaries of a parish.
>
> If there be but one church or congregation within the limits of such village, town, township, borough, city—the same shall be deemed the parochial cure of the minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more congregations or churches therein, it shall be deemed the cure of the ministers thereof; and the assent of a majority of such ministers shall be necessary."

The first section of this law was enacted as long ago as 1792. It was found, however, by experience, that further legislation was needed; and in 1829 the last sections quoted above were added. Dr. HAWKS, in his work on "The Constitutions and Canons, 1841," informs us that a non-resident Episcopal minister having taken the ground that he had a right to preach in a Congregational Church in a certain city against the protest of the rector, because such congregation could not be considered as belonging to the "Parochial cure" of the rector of the Episcopal Church therein, and that therefore the canon did not apply, at the next meeting of the General Convention this fact was brought up and these two sections added. This is a strong case in point.

Such, then, is the law of the Episcopal Church regulating the conduct of her ministers to each other in their official capacity—let us apply it to the case before us.

It seems to be a fair construction of this law that, "*for the purposes of this section*," *i. e.*, so far as concerns the officiating of any other Episcopal minister, "either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise," the City of New-Brunswick being "an incorporated borough," constituted the "Parochial cure" of the rectors of the two Episcopal congregations within its limits; and that any minister of that Church who, without their "express permission," officiates *in any place* within that city, violates the above law.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, JR., without asking the consent of either of the rectors of the Episcopal churches in New-Brunswick, without even paying them the usual brotherly courtesy of notifying them of his wish so to do, and in disregard of the written prohibition of one of them, (Dr. STUBBS,) did officiate in that city "by preaching and reading prayers," thus openly violating the above law.

The writer of this is one who believes that laws ought not to be allowed to become dead letters; if they are wrong let them be repealed, and the Church has provided sufficiently for this, but if open violations of law are permitted to go unnoticed there will soon be an end of that decency and order which have hitherto characterized the Episcopal Church. Feeling thus, he united in signing a letter to the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese in which the offence was committed, containing simply a statement of the case. This, according to the canon, was forwarded to the authorities of New-York, with which Mr. TYNG is connected, and they have so far justified our course as to decide that there is cause for trial.

Such are the simple facts of a case which has been made the cause of misrepresentations and personal abuse which the writer has thought entirely unworthy of notice.

A few words to remove misapprehensions on the part of some honest-minded people. It will be seen that this is entirely a question of church discipline among ourselves, and there is no occasion given for offence to any other society. There is no law of the Episcopal Church to prevent her ministers officiating in a Methodist or another place of worship, only they are bound to "use the Book of Common Prayer" on all occasions of public worship.

It has been stated that in enforcing the law in this matter the two rectors have asserted for the Episcopal Church or themselves, a jurisdiction over the Methodist and other congregations in New-Brunswick. This charge is simply ridiculous—one of those *ad captandum* arguments by which men seek to sustain a weak cause. We make no such claim, nor does our Church, nor can our act be fairly so interpreted. But we do claim, and who can deny it, *that our Church has jurisdiction over her own ministers wherever they may go*; they do not cease to be ministers of the Episcopal Church and amenable to her laws, on entering the walls of any other place of worship. To allow the the contrary principle would lead to most dangerous consequences, subversive of all discipline. Suppose an Episcopal minister were to preach for a Unitarian congregation and deny the doctrine of the Trinity; and if called to account should reply, I am not accountable to my church for this sermon, for she has no jurisdiction within a Unitarian place of worship! In enforcing the laws of our Church on one who has voluntarily promised to obey those laws, we made no claim of jurisdiction over the congregation within whose building the offence was committed. And we warn all denominations of Christians, that if they allow the principles asserted against us, that each man has a right to set aside laws if he think they are wrong, they admit a principle destructive not merely of church order, but of the very stability of society itself.

It is asserted that our interpretation of the law is incorrect; that it was intended only to refer to services held in Episcopal Churches. We cannot see how any one, after a careful reading of the whole canon as given above, can so think. But this shows the necessity of having the meaning defined by authority; we have taken the proper steps in no unkind or unchristian spirit to have this done, (the unkind words in this matter have all been on the other side;) to the decision of the proper authorities we are ready to bow with respect.

Some outside of our Church think the law itself wrong, and that it ought to be repealed. This is raising altogether another question into which we cannot now enter. Suffice it to say that the object of the canon is to prevent jealousies and divisions among ourselves, infringements of one another's rights, and to keep our ministers to their own work in that place to which the providence of God has called them.

A great deal has been said about the right of each minister to preach the Gospel "to every creature," and that the enforcement of this canon is intended to take away that liberty. We indignantly deny any such intention, and reflection will show the fallacy of the charge. All liberty must be exercised under law, else it become license. Thus every citizen of the United States has the right of voting, but what most ardent advocate for free suffrage complains that that right is taken away because the law requires it must be exercised only under certain restrictions as to time and place? So the Church, in giving by ordination, to her ministers the right to preach the Gospel, has annexed certain restrictions for the sake of "decency and order" in the exercise of that right, and no man who accepts the position with a full previous knowledge of those restrictions, and with a promise to obey them, has a right to complain that thereby his liberty of preaching is taken from him; and surely the reverend gentleman could find in the great City of New-York sufficient scope for the fullest exercise of all his abilities, which are undoubtedly great, and for the occupation of all his unoccupied time, which cannot be very large. Trusting that what has been said may place this matter in a clearer light, I am, &c.,

EDW. B. BOGGS.

Rupture Curatives.

Dr. SHERMAN's Rupture Curatives are a guarantee of a radical cure of Hernia. Office No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st. Illustrated circular of photographic likenesses of ruptures before and after cure furnished on receipt of ten cents.—*Adv.*

Lamb Knitting-Machines.

New-York Office,
BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE
DEPOT, No. 569 Broadway.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.

Ladies' White Satin Gaiters and Slippers, Arctic Gaiters and Indian Rubber Overshoes at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Cold Feet Radically Cured Without doctor, medicine, insoles, mechanical appliance, or further expense. An invaluable discovery. Bad circulation, the inevitable destroyer of health, easily remedied. Offered to the public at the earnest solicitation of hundreds cured. Send 25 cents, to pay the expense of advertising, and the information will be sent by return mail. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

More Economical, Remarkable, Certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ornamental Hair; best in the world. No. 395 Broadway, up stairs, near Walker-st.

A Lady Insane with Neuralgia Cured in five minutes. Test Pain Paint free at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 796 3d-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CROMWELL—HUSTED.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. Joseph Hunter, assisted by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, FREDERIC CROMWELL to ESSIE WHITMORE, second daughter of Seymour L. Husted, Esq.

MARSHALL—HAYTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., WILLIAM E. MARSHALL to EMMA J. HAYTER. No cards.

RICHMOND—THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Hugh H Blair, WM. H. RICHMOND, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIA K., daughter of James Thompson, Esq., of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—At his residence in Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Prof. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church in Montclair on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., and Newark at 12 M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the Montclair Depot.

BLANCHARD.—The friends of the late CALVIN BLANCHARD, author and publisher, wishing to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains, are respectfully requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. Blanchard, in North Oxford-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BUSH.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at Portchester, WILLIAM L. BUSH, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

DICKINSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, IDA HERMANN DICKINSON, aged 17 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 145 East 49th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

EAGLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, LEILA MARK, daughter of Commodore Eagle, U. S. Navy, in the 15th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

EWING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, GEORGE W. EWING, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 12 at 1½ o'clock, from the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

Officers and members of Lebanon Encampment No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are notified to meet at the Encampment Rooms, O. F. Hall, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch, G. W. EWING. Pilgrim Lodge No. 74, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity, are also invited. By order.

A. HALSEY PLUMMER, C. P.

B. G. MILLARD, F. Scribe.

FOSTER.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, of consumption, and in the full triumph of a Christian faith, FANNIE SCOTT, only daughter of Dr. John L. and Harriet S. Foster, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her brothers are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

GARDINER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM G. GARDINER, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 West 25th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JARDINE.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, JANE, wife of Japhet Jardine, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 214 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, JOHN H. LEE, Esq., Counselor-at-law, aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. Hutton's Church, in Washington-square, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation.

METZLER.—At sea, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, Capt. EDWIN METZLER, youngest son of John Metzler, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NEVINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, HERBERT DE FOREST, only child of R. L. and K. B. Nevins, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Bond-st.

NOYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, GEORGE F. NOYES, aged 43 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

OGDEN.—At Greenpoint, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, GEORGE S. OGDEN, son of Charles B. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 15 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Java-st.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Jan. 6, ELIZABETH CHURCH, wife of James Robb.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, CATHARINE VAN MATER, wife of Paul Rapelye, late of Newtown, L. I., in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TONNELE.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. CECILE TONNELE, relict of the late John Tonnele, and daughter of the late Laurent Salles, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, N. J., where a Requiem Mass will be said.

☞ Paris, France, papers please copy.

WINSLOW.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, Dec. 15, of typhus fever, HELEN BRIGHTY, aged 17 years, only daughter of H. J. and Helen M. Winslow, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, now residents of this City.

OFFICIAL—(No. 200.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be James Little, was found in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. Deceased was formerly a private in the marine service, United States. Height five feet five and a half inches, hazel eyes, brown hair, light complexion, red mustache, blue soldier pants and dark blue marine jacket, light blue soldier's overcoat, fancy silk vest, navy cap, with letter M on it, white Canton flannel shirt and blue flannel undershirt, gray stockings, and shoes, pair green blue spectacles, a discharge paper from headquarters of the Marine Corps, a recommendation from Messrs. Russell, Birdsall & Ward, and a letter directed to him to Bellevue Hospital, from New-Haven, Dec. 11, 1867, from Mary Carroll, No. 33 Morocco-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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Of all descriptions, high-priced, medium, and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 11 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 P. M.; C, O and D, 11:25 P. M.; E and F, 11:10 P. M.; G, 11 P. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

ONLY CURE FOR CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.—These direful diseases, the parents of consumption, have never been cured save by Nature's remedials from plants, which I alone offer to the world after sixty years study of plants. All other pretended remedies are delusive palliatives. Explanatory circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

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Calendars, (January to December;) Changes of the Moon; Planets on the Meridian; Sun on the Noon-mark; Siderial Noon; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon throughout the United States.
Conjunctions, Lunar and Planetary.
Eclipses for the year 1868.
Planets, Conjunctions of Planets, and other Aspects.
Seasons.
Star Tables.
Tide Tables of 100 Places.
POLITICAL.
THE GOVERNMENT.
Cabinet—The President's.
Congress—Members of the XLth.
Executive Officers—General.
Foreign Ministers.
Judiciary—Supreme Court.
Post-offices of Members of Congress.
Territories—Delegates from.
STATES OF THE UNION.
Area, Population in 1850 and 1860, (white, colored and Indian,) Increase of Population from 1850 to 1860; number of Members of Congress; State Capitals; Governors; State Elections; Time of Meeting of Legislatures.
ACTS OF CONGRESS.
Synopsis of the Principal Acts Passed at the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress.
PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.
The most important of the Public Resolutions Passed at the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress.
PROCLAMATIONS.
All the Proclamations issued by the President from December, 1866, to October, 1867.
PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN 1867.
Vote of State Legislatures on the Constitutional Amendment.
The Reconstruction Acts of Congress.
Progress of Impartial Suffrage.
The Freedmen's Bureau.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.
Progress of the Population of the United States from 1790 to 1860.
State Censuses since 1860.
PUBLIC DEBT.
The Public Debt in 1866 and 1867.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1868.
Vote of the Electoral College at former Presidential Elections.
The Electoral College in 1868.
ELECTION RETURNS.
Returns from all the States and Territories holding Elections in 1867, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections. Under the head of Southern States will be given the number of white and colored voters registered in each county, and the number of votes, white and colored, cast for and against the holding of State Conventions.
Popular Vote for President, by States, in 1856, 1860 and 1864.
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The States of America and Europe; Area of Population of each, according to the latest (November, 1867) and most trustworthy accounts; name and title of ruler, and year of his accession; form of government.
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
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MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
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STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867. The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868. J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15. WM. WHITE, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TEUSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 284 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE CONN. AND NEV. S. M. CO., No. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, as above, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. E. HUBBELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL

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Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 9, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 25 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $34 35 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the current year:

ADAM VAN ALLEN,	GEORGE L. KENT,
A. T. BLACKMAR,	E. J. LOWBER,
WM. BLANCHARD,	C. H. LUDINGTON,
G. W. VAN BOSKERCK,	R. F. MASON,
E. S. BROWN,	FRED. MEAD,
HENRY BRUNER,	WM. MILLER,
STEPHEN BRUSH,	A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,	C. PARISH,
GEO. B. DOUGLASS,	J. W. POTTLE,
DAVID DOWS,	A. H. PHILLIPS,
FRANKLIN EDSON,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
HENRY FINCK,	J. S. ROBERTS,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	WM. J. SCHENCK,
W. R. FOSTER,	F. SHERWOOD,
T. W. GRIFFEN,	THOMAS T. STURGES,
JOHN W. HAIT,	EBEN SUTTON,
M. W. HAMILTON,	H. D. WALBRIDGE,
S. D. HARRISON,	JOHN M. WHITE,
A. HAVEMEYER,	U. C. WHITLOCK,
J. H. HERRICK,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
C. R. HICKOX,	PAUL WORTH.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 7th, Mr. R. F. MASON was reëlected President, and Mr. JOHN S. ROBERTS Vice-President. GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$667,075 12
Commercial paper	$383,776 12	
Time accommodation loans		
Demand loans	303,300 00	
Bad debts		
Other suspended and overdue paper		
Indebtedness of Directors		
Overdrafts		176 77
Current expenses		150 00
Premium on compound interest notes		31,000 00
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		4,292 28
Exchanges for Clearing-house this morning		57,999 76
Due from National Banks		13,403 49
Due from other banks and bankers		25 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other United States securities deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		29,929 00
Fractional currency	$6,040 11	
Legal-tender notes	126,471 00	
Compound interest notes	210,000 00—	342,511 11
Total		$1,616,562 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$100,000 00	
Interest	200 78	
Profit and loss	5,559 47—	105,760 25
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits	$748,309 20	
United States deposits	74,851 69	
Due to National Banks	117,641 39—	940,802 28
Total		$1,616,562 53

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1868. THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$368,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		10,561 29
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		267,500 00
U. S. Securities on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,453 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00—	193,626 77
Exchanges		76,359 40
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus	$31,000 00	
Profit and loss	10,377 80	
Discount	2,663 27	
Exchange	2 91—	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868. E. RING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$241,824 76	
Bills discounted	245,283 43	
Indebtedness of directors	19,957 03—	$507,065 22
Real estate		50,000 00
Current expenses		253 17
Premiums		16,687 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		32,791 71
Exchanges to Clearing-house		68,877 71
Due from National Banks		11,452 61
U. S. bonds to secure circulating notes		280,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		25,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	$7,238 41	
National currency	46,652 00	
Fractional currency	15,079 25	
Legal-tender notes	241,547 00	
Compound-interest notes	50,000 00—	360,516 66
Total		$1,427,623 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Surplus		25,000 00
Circulating notes		250,000 00
Individual deposits		832,096 80
United States deposits		61,358 69
Profit and loss		1,998 49
Dividends unpaid		7,180 00
Total		$1,427,623 98

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of January, 1868. WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public.

$200,000 CASH TRADE.

To Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Houses—A salesman of sixteen years' experience, controlling a cash trade of $200,000, is open for engagement; unexceptionable references furnished. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868. WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY have ordered that the transfer books of Capital Stock be closed on Jan. 15 and July 15, in each year, until the 3d day of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of the month in which the dividend is declared. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the first and second bondholders will take place at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on business of importance. BAUMAN LOWE, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9—9 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108⅞	109¼	10-40 Cou.	101¾	102⅛
Coupon, 1881	108⅞	109¼	Gold	136⅜	136⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106	June 7.30	105	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	108½	108¾	July, 7.30	105	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106	106⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	104¾	105	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67	104⅞	105⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Reg	102¼	102½	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer.	100⅛	100¼

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$750,679 60	
Demand loans	441,849 00—	$1,192,528 60
Indebtedness of Directors		7,500 00
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		27,855 77
Remittances and other cash items		18,194 65
National Banks		87,978 01
Due from other banks		313 70
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		260,000 00
Other bonds:		
State of New-York	$35,000 00	
City of New-York	18,000 00—	53,000 00
Specie		17,116 07
Other lawful money, viz.:		
Legal-tender notes	$477,229 00	
Compound-interest notes	12,010 00—	489,239 00
Fractional currency		808 00
Exchange for Clearing-house this A. M		149,947 75
Total		$2,495,041 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus fund		242,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975 00	
Less amount on hand	855 00	
Amount outstanding		134,120 00
Individual deposits		1,619,698 80
Dividends unpaid		1,145 00
Due to other banks:		
Marine Co., Chicago, Ill		394 37
State Bank Circulation outstanding		6,552 00
Discount		23,357 89
Interest		43,441 32
Profit and loss		2,000 87
Total		$2,495,041 55

I, ROBERT PUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. PUCK, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1868. E. J. HALL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 5c., canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,118,168 07
Overdrafts		1,429 54
Banking-house		175,000 00
Cash items, (including revenue stamps)		78,431 94
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M		3,487,405 94
Due from National Banks		75,215 66
Due from other banks and bankers		13,808 52
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		667,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		557,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		103,350 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		71,000 00
Specie		353,023 52
Fractional currency		346 49
Legal-tender Notes		772,654 00
Compound-interest Notes		380,478 68
Total		$10,854,911 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding		590,000 00
Individual deposits		6,696,181 62
Due to National Banks		720,572 45
Due to other Banks and bankers		71,964 11
State Bank circulation outstanding		8,577 00
Unpaid dividends		60,994 44
Discount	$779 87	
Exchanges	2 20	
Interest	1,867 20	
Profit and loss	304,042 79—	306,692 06
Total		$10,854,911 68

I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. COX, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of January, 1868. FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,733,674 60
Banking-house		220,000 00
Overdrafts		3,833 39
Current expenses		152 55
Cash items		41,035 58
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,699,225 16
Due from National Banks		317,861 76
Due from other banks and bankers		139,310 96
United States bonds deposited with United Treasurer to secure circulating notes		2,500,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		78,950 55
Cash on hand in notes of other banks		73,141 00
Specie		869,256 00
Fractional currency		1,560 00
Legal tender notes		1,403,250 00
Compound interest notes		330,000 00
Total		$16,492,221 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000 00
Surplus fund		1,537,992 16
Dividends unpaid		298,561 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$2,225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	30,600 00—	2,194,400 00
Individual deposits		5,787,589 82
Due to National Banks		1,919,915 51
Due to other Banks and Bankers		757,260 04
State Bank circulation outstanding		22,870 00
Profit and loss		134,129 62
Total		$16,492,221 15

I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1868. I. LAWRENCE SLOSSON, Notary Public, New-York.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government, State and County taxes, from the profits of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on the tenth (10th) January next. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th January, inclusive. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst. ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 28 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on Common and Preferred Stocks was declared, payable on and after the 15th day of February next to the parties in whose name the stock stands this day, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JAN. 7, 1868.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2 next. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant. JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway. HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAN. 9, 1868. JOHN E. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO. SAXTON & RAYMOND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. WARREN COLEMAN and SAMUEL W. DAUCHY, under the firm name of COLEMAN & DAUCHY, is this day dissolved by articles of agreement. SAM'L W. DAUCHY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Its circulation is larger than that of any Daily Paper published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable to advertisers who desire to reach the citizens of Chicago, of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New-Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Montana, Southern, Western and Northern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. In all these States and Territories its circulation is large and rapidly increasing.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is especially commended to those who wish to reach the people of the country, particularly the farmer and his family; and no equally valuable medium can be found in the West for placing before these, and in fact all other classes of consumers, the information necessary to secure their patronage, and supply the requirements of their pleasures and occupations.

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VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

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$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLness, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 64 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

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THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds, Marbleized Slabs, For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c. WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS, Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated. The Trade supplied on favorable terms. Address ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.; or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I. DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board. HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

LOST AND FOUND.

No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

LOST—IN TRANSMITTING FROM PROVIDENCE to New-York by mail, Certificate of Stock of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company for 304 shares, No. 2,301, in the name of EDWARD PEARCE. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 6TH INST. draft of CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO. upon M. BAIRD & CO., of Philadelphia, accepted by them, to the order of and indorsed by W. BAILEY LANG & CO., payable 21st March next, at the Central National Bank of Philadelphia for $4,329 58. Having been lost or mislaid, all parties are cautioned against the purchase or negotiation of the same, as payment has been stopped.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses improve and preserve the sight. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER B. TAYLOR, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter B. Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja10-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN A. SON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Nathan A. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1867.

ja3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David Austen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

j3-1aw3wFr* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of SAMUEL STANTON, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Stanton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 6th day of January, 1868.

ja10-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL JOSEPH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEINREICH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ARTHUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, of Malden, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of T. B. Gates, in Kingston, in said County, before Theodore B. Gates, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, at two o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. STOKES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS BENNETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 8, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER W. GALLAUDET, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Peter W. Gallaudet, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than twelve months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York in said district, and who was on the 25th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at the City of New-York the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

j3-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of GEORGE V. HOUSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George V. House, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

d27-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DeLancy Kennedy, a Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah D. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DeLancy Kennedy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at CITY OF NEW-YORK, the 4th day of November, 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

d27-1aw3w F* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS C. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SILAS C. SMITH, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

j3-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, who was, to wit, on the 7th (seventh) day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register.—Dated at New-York City the 30th day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway, New-York City. j3-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DENNIS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 28th day of December, 1867.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Dennis, of New-York City, of the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district. CHAUNCEY W. TOWN, Assignee,

ja10-1aw3wF* No. 47 Walker-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHMOND HIBBARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS T. ROMAINE, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nicholas T. Romaine, of the township of Hackensack, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said judicial district; and who was adjudged a bankrupt on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway,

ja10-1aw3wF* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Strauss, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

ja10-1aw3wF* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja10-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York—THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLOTTE A. CONOVER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1867.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Plaintiffs' attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of December, 1867.

Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1867.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,

d13-1aw6wF. Plaintiffs' attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, Executors.

j3-1w6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.

CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE two rooms, with first-class board, about first week in February; locality 22d and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Would furnish rooms, and would not object to third story. Private family preferred. Address, with particulars, "A. B.," Box No. 440 Post-office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A parlor and bedroom in a first-class house, with board, between 15th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A liberal price paid for first-class accommodations. Address C. B. S., Box No. 466 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY TWO single gentlemen, between 26th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; terms not to exceed $12 per week each. Address R. F., Box No. 708 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also a front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—4TH-ST. AND Lafayette-place.—Large room on first floor, furnished to use as parlor and bedroom if desired; also, one room on floor above. Apply on the premises.

NO. 319 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 1,129 BROADWAY.—VERY FINE rooms, with or without board, to family or single gentlemen; a good home in a first-class location; small family; terms reasonable.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

A LARGE EXTENSION ROOM TO LET, furnished, with board; terms low to a good party; references exchanged. Apply at No. 175 (old number) East 17th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single, with or without board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 269 West 11th-st.; old No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; references required.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, for single gentlemen, with or without board. No. 401 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for family of three or four; No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen to rent at No. 30 East 13th-st.; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME room, second floor, for one or two gentlemen; with or without board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, superior table, at No. 38 East 19th-st.; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—FURNISHED room, en suite or singly; hot and cold water.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A FEW YEARS, with the privilege of purchase, a place suitable for a market garden, and convenient to manure, &c.; not too far from the City. Address CULTIVATOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves....................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves......................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage..$150
Second cabin passage...80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..165

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $98.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MAKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON..Jan. 8
TRIPOLI...Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage..$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA......................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN...................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA.....................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON..............SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN, FORBES.........................SATURDAY, Jan. 25
FRANCE, GRACE......................SATURDAY, Feb. 1
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before that hour. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY...Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax.)...TUESDAY.....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.............SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............SATURDAY...Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)....................TUESDAY....Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. E. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, Jan. 16.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, Jan. 23.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 3 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
ASHLAND,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:33 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:
All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:
5¼ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.
The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.
A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,	Tintoretto,	Pannini,
Paul Veronese,	Michael Angelo,	Domenichino,
Holbein,	Salvator Rosa,	Leonardo da Vinci,
Campidoglio,	Tempesta,	Carlo Marratti,
Rosa da Tivoli,	Sir Thos. Lawrence,	Maltese,
Baldini,	Jordaens,	Wilson,
Teniers,	Aloano,	Watteau,
Velasquez,	Pidanza,	Breughel,

And others of equal celebrity.
They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

of the
LONG ISLAND FLINT GLASS WORKS AT AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, On Jan. 14, 1868,
By JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
At No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The above property consists of 137 feet front by 109 feet deep on Plymouth-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn; is covered by four-story slate-roof brick buildings; is in complete order and desirably located (being within 200 feet of the East River) for any manufacturing purposes. On the premises are a 15-horse engine and boiler, with all the necessary machinery, tools, implements, &c., for continuing the business, which will be sold at a low valuation to the purchaser, if desired. For full particulars apply on the premises to
JAMES SAVILLE,
Nos. 124 to 134 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in plush, reps, &c., buffets, extension tables, black walnut dining-room chairs, library tables, bookcases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, cottage sets, black walnut carved bedsteads, mantel and pier mirrors, brocatel curtains, gas chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do. Also, about 500 volumes books, 200 children's hats, paintings, engravings, &c., &c. Also standing and sitting desks, office chairs, high stools, &c., &c.
Sale to commence in the lower salesroom.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:
GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.
79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.
11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 80th-st.
11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.
75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.
78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st., commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.
All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
500 cases Valencia Oranges, landing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-1awto mar26

AUCTION SALES.

BY HARRISON, GODDIN & APPERSON,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

TRUSTEES' SALE of that valuable property in Powhatan County, known as the "Huguenot Springs."—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by the executors of the A. S. WOOLDRIDGE, deceased, bearing date 31st October, 1867, duly recorded in Powhatan County Court, we shall, in execution thereof, proceed to sell at public auction, at the office of Harrison, Goddin & Apperson, in the City of Richmond, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., if fair; if not the first fair day thereafter, the real estate conveyed by the said deed, consisting of that valuable property known as the HUGUENOT SPRINGS, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which above one hundred acres are open land, the balance in original growth of oak and pine, embracing some fine timber.
The buildings are very numerous, consisting of a large HOTEL and a number of handsome COTTAGES, which cost originally from $30,000 to $40,000. Besides, the MINERAL WATERS are held in high repute by those acquainted with them. In addition, as by recent geological surveys, there is no reason to doubt that valuable beds of COAL exist on the land.
For a further description of this valuable property, reference is made to Dr. J. J. Moreman's edition of the Virginia Springs, page 286.
The attention of Northern capitalists is particularly called to this sale.
TERMS—Enough in cash to defray the expenses of executing this trust and to pay off the debt secured by said deed, amounting to $5,700, with such interest as may have accrued thereon; and as to the residue thereof, on such terms as the said executors shall, at the hour of sale, make known. The taxes for 1868 to be paid by the purchaser.
JOEL B. WATKINS, } Trustees.
JAMES PLEASANTS, }

By J. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

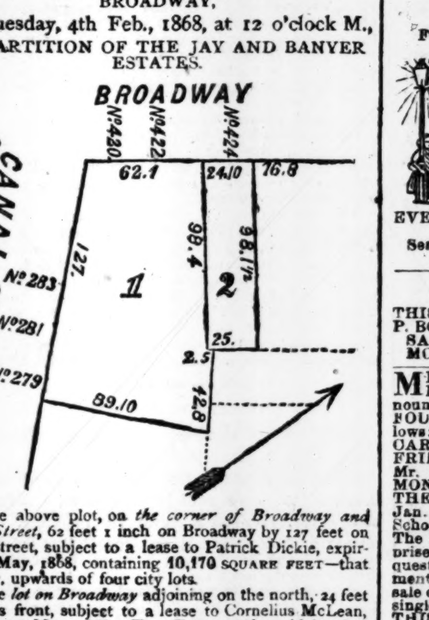
Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, 10th January, 1868, at 1½ o'clock, in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York:
241½ barrels FLOUR (sour.)
2 barrels HOMINY (300 pounds.)
Terms cash in Government funds. The right to reject any bid deemed too low is reserved.
C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig-Gen. A. C. G. S.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 BROADWAY,

On Tuesday, 4th Feb., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.,
IN PARTITION OF THE JAY AND BANYER ESTATES.



1. The above plot, on *the corner of Broadway and Canal Street*, 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal Street, subject to a lease to Patrick Dickie, expiring 1st May, 1868, containing 10,170 SQUARE FEET—that is to say, upwards of four city lots.
2. The *lot on Broadway* adjoining on the north, 24 feet 10 inches front, subject to a lease to Cornelius McLean, expiring 1st May, 1868. THE TITLE to the said lots has been in the Jay family since the last century.
THE SALE will be peremptory, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.

Ten per cent cash on day of sale, the balance on 10th March, when the deeds will be delivered. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be under the direction of JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, 248 Canal Street, under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer, and Ann Jay, and of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, 39 Wall St., New-York.
For further particulars, apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, 48 Wall St., FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, 26 Broad Street, or WILLIAM JAY, 248 Canal Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

8th-av.—Four-story, b. s., E. b.	$55,000
West 47th-st.—Three-story, b. s., h. s.	25,000
52d-st.—Four-story, b. s., h. s.	32,500
33d-st.—Three-story, French roof, b. s., h. s.	30,000
124th-st.—Three-story, Philadelphia brick, h. s.	12,000
East 62d-st.—Three-story, b. s., h. s.	11,000
78th-st.—Three-story, brick, h. s.	7,500

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, south side of 56th-st., seventh house west of 8th-av.; a fine view of the Park and Hudson River from the cupola, with all the modern improvements; built by days' work; lot 22x100 feet 5 inches; house 22x52 deep. Inquire of WM. BEDELL. See bill on the premises.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS or Warehousemen.—Greenwich-st., through to Hudson, near Abingdon-square. Large vacant property and buildings; suitable location for storehouses or manufactory; about 85x140. Price $60,000—$21,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSTITUTIONS—FOR SALE.—A large corner of William and Pine streets. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 19TH-ST., A HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55, well built and in fine order; surroundings unexceptionable. Price $21,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING cor. 60th-st. and 3d-av., together with lease having 60 years to run. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE building and 11 lots on Atlantic-av., suitable for a large hotel, female academy, or any institution requiring 50 rooms. Also, 7 Fulton-av. and 8 Atlantic-av. lots. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or DAVID J. MOLLOY, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied the year of 1864 by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—Genesee Valley—A large and valuable farm for sale; two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 520 acres; wheat, clover-land and meadow, except 40 acres woodland; mansion, barns and outbuildings, large and convenient; cottage and five smaller houses for hands on the property; climate healthful; on the whole, one of the most desirable farms in the State. For price and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ATTENTION.—CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT lands, village lots, water powers for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean Co., N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; price per acre $25 and upward; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

STEAM PAPER-MILL IN THE VICINITY of New-York City for sale; is in complete running order, and will be sold low to close an estate; mill capacity 4,000 lbs. per day. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., *Evening Post* Building, No. 56 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE from Dover, N. J., and 45 miles from New-York, a fine farm, containing 100 acres good farming land and 60 acres fine timber. N. A. LESPINASSE, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

$2,000 FOR A HOUSE 24x34 FEET, two-story, seven rooms, lot 50x100 feet, at Rockland Lake, N. Y. Apply to
JOHN H. HUNTER, No. 71 Bowery, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT IN ONE OF THE best stores in Church-st.; the apartments are first-class; office furniture and fixtures for sale at a reasonable price. Apply on the premises, No. 219 Church-st., between Walker and Lispenard sts., (between 11 and 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM date to May 1, 1868; terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS FOR LIGHT MANU-facturing purposes. Apply at No. 40 West 18th-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.............................DIRECTRESS
ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 10, will be produced for the first time in English in New-York, Gounod's
FAUST.
Faust...Mr. Wm. Castle
Mephistopheles................................Mr. S. C. Campbell
Valentine..Mr. E. Seguin
Wagner...Mr. J. A. Arnold
Siebel...Mrs. E. Seguin
Martha..Mrs. J. A. Arnold
Marguerite......................................Miss C. Richings
The public is most respectfully informed that in consequence of the elaborate preparation necessary for the proper production of Wallace's "Desert Flower," it is unavoidably postponed till Monday evening, Jan. 13.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliance with the request of many families, it is respectfully announced that there will be given, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
AN
OLIVER TWIST
MATINEE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences at 1½.
BOX BOOK FOR THE ABOVE MATINEE NOW OPEN.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS...Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7½ o'clock.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ticket office at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THIS (FRIDAY) Jan. 10.
TO-MORROW—MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
NEXT WEEK RISTORI'S FAREWELL.

LAST MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY)—LAST RISTORI MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Private boxes can be secured to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

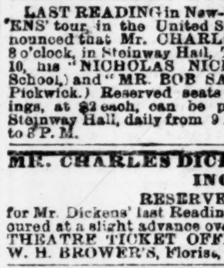
BALDWIN & CO................................DIRECTORS
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.............................Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11,
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT,
and LA CORDE SENSIBLE,
with Mlle. Raillez, Mme. Larmet, &c.
M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY, Jan. 14.
Tickets at the Theatre, and No. 701 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTEENTH WEEK AND SUCCESS STILL UNLIMITED!



UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS'

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS FRIDAY, admission 50 cents. Benefit of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. Last night but one of MARY STUART.
SATURDAY, at 1½, last MARY STUART Matinee.
MONDAY, Falconer's PEEP O' DAY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each. The sale of tickets for the few remaining unsold tickets, for single evening, will take place in Plymouth Church THIS DAY, at 8 A. M. and continue until 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

LAST READING in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read at 8 o'clock, in Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' LAST READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
for Mr. Dickens' last Readings in New-York can be procured at a slight advance over the regular price, at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway, and W. H. BROWER'S, Florist, No. 935 Broadway.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DICKENS' READINGS.—TICKETS FOR THIS EVENING in fifth and tenth rows from Mr. Dickens' stand, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:
Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the Lecture-room at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Last week of the spectacular pantomime,
LITTLE DEW DROP;
OR,
THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Previous to the pantomime, the pleasing Comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Living Gorilla, Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Luti and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday next Mr. Levick's sensation drama of PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
POSITIVELY ON MONDAY NIGHT,
THE FROST KING, or ENCHANTED RING.
A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.
GRAND, GORGEOUS, IMPOSING.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE DAY AND NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
received at every representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Previous to the pantomime
A SUPERB SELECTION OF
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the leading artists of
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.

WALLACK'S.

OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this Theatre
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15,
when will be presented for the first time the
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear, among other attractions,
JARRETT & PALMER'S
BALLET TROUPE.
The box sheet now open for the sale of reserved seats for the first six representations.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

DR. ANNA DENSMORE'S MEDICAL LECTURES

AT BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
First lecture to both sexes, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 M., and to ladies only on the following MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets for the course, $1 50. Admission, 50 cents. To be had with programmes, at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 565 Broadway, Mme. Demorest's, Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and at the door.

FIRST BALL OF THE ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION—At the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 10th inst. Tickets of admission $2, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Half of the net proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the wounded Garibaldi volunteers. Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at the Jersey City Skating Lake, corner of South 2d and Monmouth sts., Jersey City. Gents 50 cents, ladies 30 cents. Jersey City, Pavonia and Hoboken cars run within two blocks of the lake.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-STORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KNABE'S "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS,

With the patent Agraffe. Also, the "New Scale Cottage" Pianos, $275 to $450.
FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF ONE OF the first professors in the City, desires a few additional pupils upon the piano-forte. Terms $20 per quarter. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUCATION would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen at their or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

Twelfth week of Shakespeare's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
[illegible] THIS EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE ever presented upon any stage or in any country.
The grace, beauty and artistic perfection of [illegible] in critical circles [illegible] a proud general recognition as
THE LEADING ATTRACTION
of our art-loving metropolis.
Mr. G. L. FOX...BOTTOM.
A remarkable and brilliant exposition of true Shakespearean humor.
MISS ROSA COOKE..........................OBERON
and a splendid company.
FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Mr. W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe, C. K. Fox, G. L. Fox, F. Franks, Hind, Quinlan, Sinclair, Rowland, [illegible]
MATINEE IS EVERY SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The FREE LIST, with the exception of the PRESS, is entirely suspended.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
OLIVER TWIST.
FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, music, &c., the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
on which occasion will be presented for the first time in five years Planche's Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Also, for the first time at this Theatre, John Madison Morton's new comedietta
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In both of which pieces Mr. Lester Wallack will appear every evening during the week.
THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights
IS NOW OPEN.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, at 8.
(FOURTH SEASON.)
Soloists:
Mme. AUGUSTE SALOGH, Contralto,
(Her first appearance in America.)
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, No. 8.............................Beethoven
Songs...Schumann
Concerto, E minor................................Chopin
Symphonic Poem, "Ideale" (first time)............Liszt
Songs..Schubert
Presto Scherzando (Posthumous)..........Mendelssohn
Overture, Genoveva.........................Schumann
Tickets, $1 50 each. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 798 Broadway; Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Miss CLEMENTINE BARNARD, Pianist, her first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor, his first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, corner of State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PROFESSORS.
PIANO-FORTE.

S. B. MILLS,	ALOIS F. LEJEAL,
F. KIRPAL,	HY. MOLLENHAUER,
HERR VON NARDROFF,	[illegible]
M. M. SEMNACHER,	[illegible]
H. PERABEAU,	[illegible]
E. REINKING,	E. MOLLENHAUER,
ROBT. STEINHAUS,	SIG. PAOLO GIORZA.
V. OESTERMAYER,	

VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO.

EDW. MOLLENHAUER,	BERNARD LISTEMANN,
FRITZ LISTEMANN,	EL. MOLLENHAUER,
AUGUST ROBBELEN,	F. MOLLENHAUER.

THEORY AND COMPOSITION.
MAX BRAUN, WM. K. BASSFORD.
VOCAL.
SIG. PAOLO GIORZA, SIG. HER. SEBERINO.
ORGAN.
WILLIAM K. BASSFORD.
S. W. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
ALOIS F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
J. ORTNER, }
C. MAVERICK, } Secretaries.
O. GILCHRIST, }

7TH REGIMENT N. G. BAND CONCERT.

SEVENTH SEASON.
Third Concert.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1868,
AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY.
Tickets can be obtained of Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway; [illegible] No. 416 Broadway; [illegible] Broadway, corner 25th-st.; [illegible] No. 187 Pearl-st., and S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin and other instruments, and in singing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

25, 50 AND 75 CENTS.—Admission to that grand and popular show, "THE PILGRIM." Full houses and delighted audiences. TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8.
Bring all your enemies and be reconciled.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT (SEASON 1868) of the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Madison-av., near 27th-st., will be given at IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, on which occasion the following talented artists will appear: Miss Josie Bull, Soprano; Mr. R. Romeyn, [illegible] Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Wm. Dressler and Sig. Campi. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1, to be had at the Conservatory and at the door. Pupils free.

GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of My Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c.; for violin, 25c. each.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1125 Broadway.

JEROME PARK SKATING CLUB.—A special train will leave depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 A. M., SATURDAY next, for the Skating Pond.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, whatever cause, they can be ... [illegible] ... safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st. ... [illegible] ... letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in ... [illegible] ... without medicines, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," ... [illegible] ... for those whom health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. ... [illegible]

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures ... [illegible] ... regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures ... [illegible] ... effects of all ... [illegible] ... than six hours ... [illegible] ... effects of mercury, and preserves the peculiarly valuable property of ... [illegible] ... that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—A. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. ... [illegible] ... attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., ... [illegible] ... any other, or by Dr. KENNEDY ... [illegible] ... cure in from 2 to 6 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only ones on earth to cure ... [illegible] ... Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. ... [illegible] ... female complaints, from whatever cause, can be safely and immediately ... [illegible] ... Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted in diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty years ... [illegible] ... Dr. COOPER to ... [illegible] ... diseases of a delicate nature, and enable him to make speedy and permanent cures ... [illegible]

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, ... [illegible] ... guaranteed. ... [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in four weeks by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency ... [illegible] ... Physical Incapacity ... [illegible] ... Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration ... [illegible] ... No. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound ... [illegible] ... Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS, Office, 191 Stanton-st.; ... [illegible]

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; ... [illegible]

CUBA.

Removal of Consul Savage and Appointment of Mr. La Reintre—Criminal News—Animosity Between African and Mongolian—Wreck of the War Cloud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

The sudden determination of the State Department to remove Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, United States Vice-Consul, and acting Consul-General, has excited some regret, as the gentleman has held the position for a number of years, and was a great favorite among the Cubans, he himself being a native of this city, although of American descent. His successor, Mr. HENRY LA REINTRE, is well and favorably known both in the United States and in Mexico, having at different times held highly responsible positions in the State Department. The practice thus acquired, and the knowledge of several languages, combined with his high reputation, would make him a very desirable permanent representative of our country in this island.

CRIME.

Murders have become either very frequent of late, or else the new Captain-General is pursuing a different course from that of his predecessors, by allowing or ordering every crime to be made public—a proceeding which is highly beneficial to the ends of justice. Another of the band who killed young SEQUEIRA has come to grief, the police having shot him while he attempted to escape arrest. If Gen. LERSUNDI will only ship a few more cargoes of cut-throats and thieves to Fernando Po, as he did during his former administration, there is very little doubt that our planters in the country, and those residing in the towns, would soon enjoy perfect security. As I have stated before, there is no punishment, not even the death penalty itself, fraught with such terror to the Cuban rogues, as that of permanent expatriation. Desperate cases require desperate remedies, and the rumor that Gen. LERSUNDI will establish court-martials for the immediate trial of bandits, can only be considered a matter of necessity while crimes such as are committed are openly perpetrated.

NEGROES AND CHINESE.

The intense hatred between the Mongolian and African races very often gives birth to horrible deeds. Two negroes in Matanzas recently caught a Chinaman and, after tying him to a tree, proceeded liesurely to cut off his hands, ears and nose. Such scenes, or at least similar ones, are of frequent occurrence, and the planters have to lament the loss of many valuable field-hands, as a result of the hatred existing between the races, who will not live together in the same cabin. As an exception to this rule, however, the Chinaman takes kindly to the mulatto woman, and many a plantation can show queer specimens of saffron-colored young ones, with thick lips, almond-shaped eyes and kinky hair. Natural historians could not find a better field for studying the theory of the amalgamation of races than is presented by the City of Havana, where every shape, shade, color and nationality are to be analyzed.

SHIPWRECK.

The English ship *War Cloud* was wrecked on Monday last within a short distance of the Morro. There was every reason to believe that the ship could be set afloat by throwing some of her cargo overboard. On Thursday evening sufficient coal had been discharged to enable the vessel to float, and if a tug-boat had been near to tow her into port, she would now be at anchor in the Bay. The Captain set sail, but the current proved too strong and threw the vessel, for the second time, against the rocks, about four cable lengths from where she first struck. She is now a complete wreck. The system in vogue here for saving vessels or cargoes is the worst that can be imagined, there not being even a lifeboat at hand.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

Gen. ANTONIO TABOADA, who commanded the Imperial garrison at Vera Cruz during the siege, and who has been collecting funds to enable his companions and himself to proceed on a pilgrimage to Rome, has published a card in the *Prensa* in which the oft-told story of SANTA ANNA's capture at Vera Cruz is rehashed. Gen. TABOADA wishes to prove through the message of Secretary WELLS that the gobbling up of SANTA ANNA by Commodore ROE was premeditated, and indulges in a long tirade against American neutrality doctrines. So far nobody is hurt.

OBITUARY.

DON JOSE DE CINTRA, the Dean of the legal faculty in Havana, died this week. He was considered one of the ablest of lawyers. He was a self-made man, having come to this city at the age of eight years and in a destitute condition. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Difficulty in Orangeburgh with Freedmen—Incendiarism—Clerical Convicts—Confederate Generals at Work—Retrenchment—Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1868.

A considerable excitement was created yesterday by an occurrence that took place in Orangeburgh District, between this and Charleston. The facts appear to be these: A Mr. DIEDRICH HANE, an old citizen of that district, had some difficulty with a freedman. The freedman went to Mr. HANE's house and abused and threatened him very harshly. At length the issue was that Mr. HANE shot the negro and wounded him very severely. Whereupon a military company of negroes surrounded the house of Mr. HANE and, under arms, held him a prisoner, with the avowed intention of hanging him in case the wounded negro should die. A neighbor, who was at Mr. HANE's, got permission from the negro guard to leave, came to Columbia, reported the affair to Gen. BURTON, commanding the post here, who at once, upon an extra express train, sent a company of United States regulars down to the scene of operations. Meanwhile, however, and fortunately for the whole community, a magistrate went and arrested Mr. HANE for a breach of the peace, and removed him to the Court-house of the district—the proper process of law. So, when the soldiers arrived the negroes had disappeared and quiet was prevailing. The significant points determined by this affair are, that the negroes have military organizations and arms, for the purpose of taking the law into their own hands, and that they consider the military administration insufficient to subserve the ends of justice. The attack of the freedman upon Mr. HANE is considered to have been wanton, and apparently with the view to produce a difficulty.

In the same direction—the war of races, are the following facts of incendiarism; cases where the negro is using fire as his means of wiping out the white race:

1. T. P. LIDE, Esq., of Darlington District, published under his own name, a statement of the facts, showing that his gin-house and some smaller buildings were destroyed by incendiary fires on the 27th ultimo.

2. On the 27th ultimo, earlier in the night, the gin-house and fodder of Capt. WILLIAM LAW, of Darlington District, were set on fire by incendiaries; but the fires were discovered in time to arrest the conflagration. There are reasons for believing that this and the preceding case were both done by the same parties, as they are but a few miles apart.

3. A few days before this—on the 23d, I believe it was—the buildings of the late Chancellor DARGAN, containing the fodder and hay of the plantation, were burnt by incendiaries.

4. On the 29th ultimo—last Sunday—at night, some buildings at the Cypress Plantation of the late JAS. S. M'CALL, in Darlington District, were burnt by incendiaries.

5. The dwelling-house on the plantation of Gen. J. H. NETTLES—in which he was sleeping for the first time in months—was fired on Wednesday night last, and before much could be saved, was soon in a blaze, and the General had but time to save himself.

6. A few weeks ago the storehouse of J. G. GIBBES, of Columbia, was consumed by fire in the night, though no fire had been about the building by which it could have been caught for many days.

7. On Monday night, the 23d of December, six negroes entered the house of Mrs. D. RUTLAND, in Edgefield District, and robbed it of $75 in money and some bed clothing. Mrs. RUTLAND was struck and maltreated, when she attempted to get away.

Items like these are in almost every newspaper you pick up, both dailies and weeklies.

In the State Penitentiary at this place there are about a hundred and forty convicts; of these eight are negro preachers—cases, no doubt, where the spirit and flesh were both a little weak.

The Confederate Generals of South Carolina are at work. Gens. GARY, BUTLER, HAGOOD, KERSHAW, BONHAM, CONNER, KENNEDY and MCGOWAN are all practicing law in this State, and Gen. LOGAN is practicing law in Richmond. Gens. N. G. EVANS and "Live Oak" WALKER are teaching school—the former at Cokesburgh, and the latter in Charleston. Gen. WADE HAMPTON is planting in Mississippi, and Gens. JOHN S. PRESTON and MANIGAULT in this State. Gen. ELLISON CAPERS is now a Minister of the Episcopal Church in this State.

Retrenchment is the order of the day everywhere. In Charleston 300 clerks were discharged for want of employment on the 1st of January, and a similar number in Augusta, Ga. So things go; but we are looking for the good time coming.

The State Convention is to meet, as announced by telegraph, on the 14th inst. in Charleston.

BOISE.

THE CITY INSTITUTIONS.

Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—Valuable and Interesting Facts and Figures.

The eighth annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, now before us, adds another interesting volume to the records of this Department. To those unfamiliar with the details of the working of the various charitable and correctional institutions of the City, or with the amount of poverty and crime to be dealt with from day to day, the following abstract cannot fail to prove of deep interest, while its figures are suggestive to all.

In the several institutions in charge of the Commission there were subsisted, during the year 1867, 90,815, persons, as follows:

City Prisons	47,646	Fever Hospital	320
Penitentiary	2,311	Lunatic Asylum	1,441
Workhouse	16,135	Epileptic Hospital	153
Alms Houses	4,033	Paralytic Hospital	119
Blind Asylum	99	Randall's Island Nurseries	2,040
Hospital of Incurables	204	Randall's Island Hospitals	1,080
Infant Hospital	1,535	Idiot Asylum	62
Bellevue Hospital	6,573		
Charity Hospital	6,855		
Small Pox Hospital	269	Total	90,815

CONDITION OF THE TOMBS.

Speaking of the City Prisons, the report commends as in the reports of former years, the Second, Third and Fourth District Prisons, as spacious and commodious, but again calls the attention of the Legislature to the defective character and utterly inadequate accommodation of the First District Prison or Tombs. Its ventilation is imperfect and the interior arrangements are such as to require incessant vigilance to prevent escapes. The prison completed in 1838, was intended to provide prison room for 120 prisoners. During 1867, the average number was about 350, three times as many as there were cell accommodations for. During the month of September the number reached 400. The result of this was, that not only was and is the prison fearfully overcrowded, but necessity compels the confinement in the same cells of those convicted of various degrees of crime with the worst possible results. The report complains that all the appeals of the Commissioners and of the Grand Jury to the Common Council and Board of Supervisors have proved fruitless in securing a remedy of this condition of things and asks, either that the Courts which now occupy a portion of the prison be removed, or the building adjacent to it, formerly the State Arsenal, be converted into a prison, or that authority may be granted to erect a new prison on a more eligible site.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Board asks, in the report, for powers to establish an Industrial School, to which may be sent under the warrant of a Police Magistrate, and there to remain until indentured to some useful pursuit, children under 12 years of age found begging in the public streets, children under fourteen years of age having committed a first offense punishable with imprisonment, and children whose parents represent them as incorrigible and as given to vices and criminal associates.

The Board refers to the successful labors, necessarily limited however, of the members of the Juvenile Asylum, of the Children's Aid Society, and of the Reformatory, in saving many children from destruction. There are, says the report, 30,000 children in the City growing up in ignorance and idleness. *They have no occupation but to beg and learn no art but to steal.* Hordes of children are sent out every morning to beg or pilfer along the piers and bulkheads of the City, to snatch up, unobserved, a few grains of coffee, or handsful of cotton, or scraps of iron, and their progress from the first act of pilfering to burglary is as regular as the progress of a school-boy from class to class. At the age of fifteen the girls are prostitutes and the boys professed thieves. The brevity of their life, shortened by syphilitic disease, is the only check upon the increase of their numbers. To break up and disperse this portentous evil, can only be accomplished by rescuing the children at a tender age, and before they have entered on criminal or immoral practices.

ALMSHOUSE REFORMS.

The Almshouse has now 1,242 inmates. Many reforms have been introduced and are in successful operation in this institution. None are admitted except those who, from old age or lasting infirmity, are incapable of earning a livelihood, for, says the report, it is found that the inmate of the Almshouse loses all self-reliance after a brief residence and becomes a public charge through life. The able-bodied, many of whom were formerly sent here, are now either granted temporary relief by the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, or they are sent to the Workhouse. Thus the almshouses may, under the present restricted rules of admission, be regarded rather as hospitals for the old and infirm than as they formerly were, the abodes of the vagrant and slothful.

THE INDIGENT BLIND.

In April last $20,000 passed into the hands of the Commissioners from those of the Comptroller to be used by them in giving assistance to the indigent blind. In view of this appropriation the Board, on the 20th of May, provided an Asylum for the Indigent Blind, by assigning an adequate number of wards in the first stories of the Male and Female Alms-houses for the exclusive occupancy of the unmarried blind, and appointing two attendants for each ward to discharge the duties of orderlies and nurses. Subsequently the visitors of the department visited the married blind and blind minors living with their parents, and comprising three hundred and ninety-six persons, and ascertained their condition in respect to their means of livelihood, health and numbers dependent upon them. It was found that several were extremely old and others with large families dependent on them, while some who applied for aid had abundant means of their own, and some were earning a living by immoral means. The two latter classes were cut off and the former classified in such a manner as to suggest the following apportionment of the appropriation:

Those of the first class, or most indigent, were paid each $100 and two tons of coal; of the second class, $75 and two tons of coal; of the third class, $50 and two tons of coal, and of the fourth class $50. This mode of distribution has been found to reach the object of the charity much more nearly than did the indiscriminate payment of $50 to each blind claimant, formerly made by the Comptroller.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In pursuance of the act of the Legislature passed in 1864, the Commissioners commenced in 1866 the erection of an Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. It was at first proposed to limit the size of the building to the accommodation of 150 inmates; but in view of the necessary outlay for the heating, lighting, washing and cooking apparatus, it was deemed expedient to add wings so as to provide for 400 patients. The Asylum is now completed. It is of three-stories, and is equal to 574 feet in length, by 50 feet in depth. Water is conveyed to it from the Croton Aqueduct by means of an iron pipe six inches in diameter, laid on the bed of the East River, to a reservoir 100 feet in diameter, and ten feet deep, constructed under the supervision of A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

For a few months, owing to the want of accommodation for infants and young children pending the construction of the new Infant Asylum, a portion of the new building will be assigned to these children.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

In the several hospitals reforms have been instituted during the past year, not the least important of which is the revision of the dietary table, by which more generous food is provided for the patients. There were on 1st of January, 1867, at Bellevue Hospital, 790 patients; admitted during the year, 5,783; died, 648; discharged, 5,294; remaining, 631.

During the year there were 105 bodies received at the Morgue, of which 54 were recognized by their friends and received burial, thus proving the effectiveness and value of this institution.

At the Charity Hospital there were patients on 1st January, 1867, 863. Admitted during the year, 5,992; died, 505; discharged, 5,397. Remaining, 1,053.

At the Small Pox Hospital 1st January, 1867, there were 7 patients. Admitted during the year, 202; died, 15; discharged, 172. Remaining, 22.

The number of patients in Fever Hospital on 1st January, 1867, was 12; admitted during the year, 308; died, 59; discharged, 253; remaining, 8.

At the Hospital for incurables there were received during the year 204 patients, of whom 130 were discharged or died; 74 now remaining.

At the Paralytic Hospital there were on 1st January, 49 patients; admitted during the year, 70; died, 19; discharged, 51; remaining, 49.

And in the Epileptic Hospital there were on 1st January, 1867, 58 patients; admitted during the year, 95; died, 10; discharged, 78; remaining, 65.

At the Lunatic Asylum there were on 1st January, 1867, 767 patients; admitted during the year, 674; died, 122; discharged, 402; remaining, 917.

The Infant Hospital has been a wonderful success. When the foundlings and abandoned infants were first taken in charge of the Commission, the mortality was about 85 per cent. By judicious treatment and improvements in their nursing and food, that mortality has been decreased to fifteen per cent, which is ten per cent. below the average mortality of children in the City in the care of their parents. Hence the number of infants has increased rapidly in charge of the Commissioners, and hence the necessity of the new Infant Hospital about to be erected.

At the Hospital for Children, on Randall's Island, under medical treatment, there were on the 1st of January, 1867, 171 patients; received during the year, 971; died 60; discharged, 802; remaining, 280.

At the Idiot House there are now sixty-two children. By the beneficent working of the idiot school many of those have made wonderful progress toward the condition of reasoning beings.

At the children's nurseries on Randall's Island the number of abandoned children on the 1st of January, 1867, was 747; since admitted, 1,723; died, 1; discharged, 1,313; remaining, 726.

The $10,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature to be distributed among the charitable institutions of the City, were distributed by the Commissioners as follows:

New-York Magdalen Society	$1,000
Women's Prison Association	1,000
Asylum for Lying-In Women	1,000
New-York Opthalmic Hospital	1,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,000
Sheltering Arms	500
Manhattan Dispensary	500
Colored Home	2,000
Colored Orpnan Asylum	2,000

The report contains other and valuable details, and important comments thereupon by the Commissioners, but our limited space precludes further reference to these at this time.

Building and Being—Lecture by Rev. E. H. Chapin.

A lecture was delivered to a large audience at the Cooper Institute last evening, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, being the fifth of a course of lectures before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The lecturer commenced by speaking of the constructive nature of all life, and the processes of construction, which he said might be logically followed out from the natural world through all forms of existence. Nature was everywhere building, adapting means to ends; and so in the personal development of individuals, the worker and his work must always be kept in view. No man was absolutely independent; much of the structure of human beings was the product of circumstances; nevertheless the worker was superior to his instruments, and every man should do the best he can with all his faculties. Most people use only a portion of their faculties, and these the poorest portion; they shut up the rest of the house and live in the kitchen; and on the other hand, one might live too much in the head, and so grow cold at the heart. Without a rudder a vessel might go anywhere; without steam it could go nowhere. A due mixture in the cultivation of the various faculties of man would give life, health and true development. Some people were governed by pride, of which there were various kinds. There was the pride of birth, by which some men maintain their meanness by pawning their grandfathers' greatness; there was the pride of dress, of talent, of money, &c. But all are self-deceived who are content with mere building instead of being. He makes a fatal mistake in life who subordinates end to the means, the building to the instruments of construction. The genuine man is not built up by circumstances, but makes circumstances available. The thoroughly educated and developed man is fitted for all conditions of life. It was a great mistake to suppose that the man of imagination was not fitted for the practical business of life. GOETHE, WALTER SCOTT and LORD BYRON were all practical men, and shrewd at a bargain. There should be a harmonious development and culture of all the faculties, and of the body also. "Muscular Christianity" was not to be sneered at. A man was just as good a Christian for breathing through both lungs, and there was no necessary connection between conscientiousness and consumption. The physical culture that is so marked a feature of our age should be encouraged. Build always of the best material of its kind, as RUSKIN told the artist. If you have not the best marble, build of the best freestone; if not the best of that, build of the best brick. How much better it would be for those who try to live shabbily on the topmost round of the social ladder, if they would be content to live well a little lower down. This is a constructive age; even the weapons of destruction that have so multiplied of late years, tend to a constructive work by preventing wars. The constructive agencies will not be complete when China and Japan meet the advancing civilization of the West, but when all wrongs shall be righted, and when the human race shall be freed from oppression, poverty and crime. The reconstruction of which we hear so much, might better be called construction, for we cannot rebuild the past; we have laid the stone of a new temple, and must go on and complete it. Our war was a logical necessity of our position and history, and we have been placed on this broad continent not only to build towns and railroads, but to build up humanity. We need not look forward to a time of profound peace and quiet as some are doing; new questions will spring up ever in the future of our history as in the past. The real fanatics are and will ever be, not those who live in the ideas of the present and the future, but those who try to repress those ideas and retard human progress. Some people were terribly afraid the Constitution would be broken. There would be no fear of the Constitution as long as the people were right; the real Constitution of a nation was the expression of the will and heart of the people. The speaker closed with some eloquent remarks upon the duties of Americans, who not only inherited large earthly possessions, but also the ideas of all the ages, which it was their mission to perfect and expand and carry into practice.

The lecture occupied over an hour, and drew forth repeated applause from the audience.

The Union Republican Committee—Organization for the Year.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Mr. JOHN KEYSER temporarily occupied the chair.

A Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to meet at the Astor House, to consider the rights of two claimants to a seat from the Eighth District.

Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS then made a brief speech favoring the election of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY as permanent chairman. On motion that gentleman was unanimously elected to the position.

On taking the chair, Mr. MURPHY made a speech, in which he reviewed the action of the Twenty-third-street Republicans in withdrawing from the old organization, and expressed a wish that all differences might be speedily settled. He said this was not the time for dissensions in their ranks, and however others might act, it should be their aim to restore their party in the City to its former greatness. Already the people of the country had determined that ULYSSES S. GRANT should be the loyal candidate for the President of the United States, and it should be the aim of the party to do all in their power to elevate him to that high position. They could not doubt that his administration would be the instrument, under the direction of Providence, of restoring peace to the country he so persistently fought to save from the wicked hands of rebellion. Mr. MURPHY concluded by thanking the Committee for the honor conferred upon him.

A Committee, consisting of one from each district, was then appointed to make a report on organization. After a short recess the Committee, with RUFUS F. ANDREWS, as Chairman, reported the following officers to act for the year: For Vice-Presidents, Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Hon. Erastus C. Benedict; for Secretaries, A. Jackson Plumb and Michael Halloran; for Treasurer, Joseph B. Taylor; for Sergeant-at-Arms, John Brady.

It was then resolved to abide by the same resolutions and by-laws by which the Committee were governed last year.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. ANDREWS, were adopted:

Resolved, That this General Committee will imitate the example of the Committee of last year, and continue their efforts to harmonize the conflicting elements of the Republican Party in this City.

Resolved, That the diminished Republican vote, as shown at the last election, should convince those opposed to us that there is a necessity for union among all Republicans, and that we trust they will take immediate measures to make a settlement of differences.

Resolved, That, in conformity to the spirit of these resolutions, the Chairman appoint a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to take steps, as early as possible, to harmonize all differences among Republicans in this City.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Chairman of the State Committee; also to the Twenty-third-street organization.

The following Committee was appointed, pursuant to the terms of the resolutions: Hon. Rufus. F. Andrews, John Keyser, E. D. Smith, Thos. E. Smith and Robert E. Dean. Jas. W. Booth, delegate at large.

The meeting was then adjourned till Thursday evening next.

Union League Club.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held at the Club-house, Union-square, last evening, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, presiding. The election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of JOHN JAY for President; Vice-Presidents, Charles Butler, Peter Cooper, Edward S. Jaffray, Wm. C. Bryant, Samuel B. Ruggles, Alex. T. Stewart, Cyrus W. Field, W. J. Hoppin, Franklin H. Delano, Elliott C. Cowdin, George W. Blunt, Wm. H. Lee; Secretary, J. Langdon Ward; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward. Owing to the announcement of the death of Col. GEORGE F. NOYES, it was resolved to defer the business portion of the meeting for two weeks. A series of resolutions expressing respect to the memory of Col. NOYES and sympathy with his severely afflicted family was adopted, and the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Radical Union Republican Committee—Election of Officers.

The Radical Union Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening, at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, JOHN COCHRANE acting as temporary Chairman.

The first business in order was the election of permanent officers. On the first ballot 119 votes were cast for Chairman, which resulted as follows: FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, 69; CHARLES S. SPENCER, 47; scattering, 3. No choice.

Mr. SPENCER in a few remarks then withdrew from the candidacy, and nominated ROBERT L. DARRAGH.

The second ballot resulted as follows: FITHIAN, 72; DARRAGH, 48; scattering, 9.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was lost.

On the third ballot for Chairman, FITHIAN received 83 votes, DARRAGH 25, scattering 7, and Mr. FITHIAN was declared elected.

The remaining officers elected were as follows: Robert L. Darragh for First Vice-President; Andrew W. Leggett, Second Vice-President; Wm. Drummond and Charles S. Strong, Secretaries; Ira O. Miller, Treasurer; and Stephen Merritt, Sergeant-at-Arms.

After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. COCHRANE, the temporary Chairman, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Internal Revenue.

An important meeting of the Collectors in the Metropolitan District, called at the instance of Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, was held at the general office in Cedar-street yesterday. All the sub-districts, excepting the Fourth and Ninth, were represented. Commissioner HARLAN occupied the chair. The principal objects of the meeting were to define more clearly the particular duties of the Collectors, as distinct from those of the Metropolitan Revenue Board; to promote a more harmonious feeling among the Collectors themselves; and to suggest a plan by which the local Inspectors would be enabled to advance to a greater extent the interests of the service. The conference was a lengthy one, occupying over three hours. Each of the Collectors present submitted his views as to the proper course to be pursued to arrive at the ends sought, and with some few unimportant exceptions, they agreed in the points advanced. The Commissioner readily gave his opinion on all the questions that came up, and the impression prevailed that he did not differ materially from the Collectors, as to the manner in which the revenue affairs should be regulated. As to the matter of the local Inspectors, it was urged that they should be instructed to report directly to the Collector of the district in which the seizure is made. No harm would result if they also reported to the Revenue Board, as at present; but, with reference to the first particular, it was believed its observance was indispensable to secure the Government dues. Another subject considered was the control which each Collector should have over his own district, free from interfence on the part of Collectors from other districts. Under the present system this point has given rise to sum misunderstanding, and it is with a view to promote harmony that a change is thought advisable. Should the suggestions presented by the Collectors be acted upon favorably by the proper authorities, a considerable degree of the responsibility now devolving on the Board in the conduct of revenue affairs will be assumed by the Collectors. Another meeting of the Collectors will be held in a few days when a further discussion will be had on the matters at issue.

In the mean time, by invitation of Commissioner HARLAN, the Assessors in the several districts will meet him on Saturday, at the Cedar-street office, to exchange views on the subjects referred to in the foregoing proceedings.

Two seizures were reported yesterday. The illicit distillery between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was seized by Inspector J. W. HALL for evasion of the law. It had been in operation about six months, and had a capacity of 500 gallons per day. Tobacco Inspector HARVEY seized an establishment at No. 91 West-street, securing one hydraulic press, two screw presses, various tools and instruments, and twenty keddies of tobacco. The owner could not be found.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE in the chair *pro tem.*

The first business transacted was the election of President to serve until March 1 next, ensuing, in place of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, resigned. A ballot having been taken, it was found that Dr. CRANE received 5 and Dr. PARKER 2 votes, whereupon the former was declared elected.

A communication was received from Gen. SHALER, President of the Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company, setting forth that out of 256 applications made to the Board by the Company, for permission to erect street booths, only 7 had been granted. The ostensible reason for the refusal in 249 instances was that the sites chosen were ineligible, and the communication respectfully asked the Board to exercise its duty and "locate" these booths, where, in its judgment, no objection could be offered. The matter was referred to counsel for his opinion.

The Messenger Company made application for permits to erect two stands in the streets of Brooklyn, but as the occupants of adjacent premises objected, permission was withheld.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Americus Club Ball.

One of the grand events of the ball season, the Americus Club ball, took place at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street, last night. Preparations for the ball were commenced at the Academy on Wednesday night, and yesterday a small army of carpenters and decorators took possession of the building, and under the direction of the Ball Committee, soon transformed the interior of the Academy into a scene right pleasant to look upon. Banners, military colors, and flags of all hues and all nations waved from the walls, which were further decorated with shields, stars, crosses and devices of various kinds. Huge bouquets of rare flowers, in superb marble vases, were placed around the dancing floor, and spread their perfume through the air. At the end of the stage a fine picture, representing the house and grounds of the Americus Club at Greenwich, Conn., attracted much attention. The company commenced to arrive at an early hour, and soon dancing commenced to the inspiring strains of Graffulla's Band. The attendance was large, but owing to the excellent arrangements of the Committee, room was found for all, and those who desired to join in the mazy dance could do so to their hearts' content. About midnight the dancing-floor was occupied by nearly twenty different sets, and as the brilliant toilettes mingled with and were set off by the sombre dresses of the gentlemen, as they whirled through the intricacies of the Mazourka and the Schottische, a scene was presented, certainly as brilliant as we remember to have looked upon within the walls of the Academy. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Mayor Hoffman, Judge Cardozo and a number of his Judicial colleagues, Isaac Bell, Matthew T. Brennan, Street Commissioner McLean, the City Chamberlain, Major Joseph B. Young, Messrs. Selmes and Woodward, Joseph Shannon, James Watson, Richard Storrs, Lawrence Clancy, Wm. H. Charlock, Geo. W. Roosevelt, and a number of other well-known citizens. The Committee, of which Mr. W. TWEED is Chairman and Mr. CHAS. H. HALL, Secretary, did their duty upon the occasion and left nothing to be desired. Gen. GRANT was expected to have been present, but up to a late hour he had not arrived.

Card from the County Clerk.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, No. 10 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an announcement in your issue of to-day, purporting to have come from me, in which I am made to state that the services of Messrs. MATHEWS, DODGE and WOOLRIDGE "will be no longer required until after the confirmation of the tax levy." Permit me to say, in answer to the same, that I signed no such notice, and furthermore, gave no authority to any person to sign it for me. By giving insertion to this in your valuable journal, you will oblige.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. LOEW,
County Clerk.

Coroners' Cases.

On Tuesday last ELIZABETH GEIST, aged 9 years, whose parents reside in Sixty-ninth-street, near Broadway, started for school, stopping on her way for a school-fellow, whom she found undressed. While assisting her to get ready for school, ELIZABETH ventured too close to a stove, and her dress caught fire, causing severe burns on her body and lower extremities. She lingered in great pain until Wednesday night, when death ensued. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Notice was given to Coroner KEENAN yesterday morning to hold an inquest at No. 390 East Tenth-street over the remains of MAX HAAS, aged four months, who was found dead in his cradle yesterday. Death is supposed to have been caused by suffocation, the child having been covered up too closely.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of DAVID MALONE, an Irish mason, aged 40, and a resident of Melrose, Westchester County, who was killed yesterday morning while at work on a new building in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, by being struck on the head by a large beam. The deceased died before reaching the hospital. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FEMININE HORSE-THIEF.—EMMA POST, *alias* Williams, aged 19, called at the livery-stable of J. N. FERGUSON, at Hastings-on-Hudson, a few days ago, and hired a horse and top buggy for a few hours. As she failed to return when expected, Mr. FERGUSON sagely concluded that he had been robbed of the property, and so notified Sergt. MANGIN, of the Yonkers' Division of the Metropolitan Police, who, with the assistance of Roundsman WESTON, discovered that EMMA had driven to New-York and sold the equipage to JOHN RYAN, a barkeeper, on the corner of Chatham and Oliver streets, who in turn disposed of the property to other purchasers. Both RYAN and the woman were arrested and the property recovered, the prisoners being taken yesterday to Westchester County for trial.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon LILLIE LANE, of No. 6 Cornelius-street, aged 18 years, entered the drug-store of J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-street, and purchased two ounces of laudanum. Shortly after Officer GRACE of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, found Miss LANE in Bleecker-street, lying on the pavement in an insensible condition, having swallowed the whole of the poison purchased by her. The officer conveyed her to the Central office in Mulberry-street, where Drs. WASSERMAN and POOLER administered antidotes, succeeding in placing her out of danger. She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. Domestic difficulties are supposed to have furnished the motive for the attempt at self-destruction.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Justice DOWLING, yesterday, received the following letter at the Tombs Police Court, from the office of the District-Attorney:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by the District-Attorney to respectfully state that under the decision of the Court of Appeals in reference to the so-called "license cases," that the Board of Health have no power to give the binding force of penal statutes to its code, and to respectfully suggest that in future you decline to entertain any complaints in the matter of misdemeanor triable at the Special or General Sessions for a violation of said code. I inclose a complaint of the kind referred to. Will you be kind enough to communicate the contents of this letter to your associates, and oblige your obedient servant?

GEO. W. BLUNT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Mr. JOHN BRICE has been appointed by the Mayor a member of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. BRICE having received the next highest number of votes to Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INQUESTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The following inquests have been held in the County Courthouse, before Coroners LYNCH and SMITH, during the past twelve months: Apoplexy, men 19, women 16—total, 35; accidental injuries, males 71, females 13—84; abortion, 1 female; accidental burns, males 8, females 18—26; accidental scalds, males 3, females 9—12; asphyxia, men 6, women 1—7; drowning, males 43, females 7—50; disease of the heart, males 31, females 18—49; delirium tremens, males 4; homicide, males 9, females 6—15; exposure, males 4, females 6—10; intemperance, men 2, women 1—3; infanticide, females 2; justifiable homicide, male 1; old age, men 3, women 17—20; suicide, men 21, females 8—29; suffocation, males 2; strangulation, male 1. Total, 228 males, 123 females—351.

GRAND LARCENY.—ELIZABETH RICE, a good-looking young woman, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective CORWIN, on a warrant issued by Justice J. S. HUNTIN, of Suffolk County, charging her with grand larceny. She had been employed by a family in that county, whom she is said to have robbed of a considerable quantity of wearing apparel. She was given in custody to a constable of Suffolk County.

CITY ASSESSORS.—WILLIAM F. FUREY and JOHN SHEARON were elected City Assessors by the Supervisors yesterday afternoon. ROBERT J. LACKEY, who has been in the Board of Supervisors many years, and Gen. JOURDAN are the retiring members. Mr. LACKEY was nominated for reëlection, but the Democratic Board would not confirm him.

SENTENCED.—Justice BUCKLEY yesterday sentenced JOHN HENEY, aged 50, and THOMAS CASEY, aged 12, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. They were arrested at Fulton Ferry last month for picking pockets.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—The Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS', the church on the Heights, Rev. Dr. EDDY's, and the First Presbyterian church; Henry-street, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON's, are holding union services during the week of prayer.

INCOME OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The income of Mr. BEECHER's church from rents of and premiums on pews amounts to $48,736 50.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A DETERMINED THIEF.

Detective KEIRNS, of the First Precinct, arraigned MARY ANN RILEY *alias* Maggie Riley, before the presiding magistrate, on a charge of having committed a series of larcenies. It appears that the prisoner entered the service of Mr. JOSEPH M. JOHNSON, at No. 175 Rivington-street, as a domestic, about two months ago. She disappeared during the first week of her engagement, as did also four silk dresses and an overcoat, valued at $180. Maggie then entered the family of Mr. MORRIS S. ROE, at South Bergen, N. J., where she repeated the same experiment, carrying off a valuable set of furs and a quantity of clothing, valued at over $400. Mr. CHARLES A. GAGE, of No. 69 Forsyth-street, was likewise victimized by the girl, who stole a gold watch and set of diamond jewelry valued at $300. The Police aver that she has committed other larcenies, but they considered these sufficient. The magistrate concurred in this view of the case, and as the Detective had succeeded in recovering Mr. JOHNSON's property, where it had been deposited or sold by the prisoner, that gentleman made an affidavit against his former servant, who was committed for trial.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICIAL.

OWEN HEALY, of No. 61 First-street, is an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and in that capacity, yesterday, entered the grocery of HENRY ETTLEWORTH, No. 116 Hudson-street, for the purpose of making an inspection. When he made known his errand, ETTLEWORTH ordered him out of the store in an offensive manner, and because the Inspector did not comply, seized a knife and enforced his command, though he did not inflict any wound. The belligerent grocer was arrested by Officer CRUMLEY, of the Fifth Ward, and the magistrate required him to furnish bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN LAURENS-STREET.

Tuesday night the room of Mrs. MARY MCDONALD, at No. 40 Laurens-street, was entered by forcing the window, and a box stolen which contained $200 in currency, $100 in coin, two watches and two chains valued at $400, and small articles of jewelry worth $25. The burglary had been accomplished at an early hour in the evening, before Mrs. MCDONALD had returned home from her store at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, and JAMES MCGUIRE, living at No. 38 Laurens-street, informed her that he had seen ROBERT POTTER with another man whom he did not know, leaving the house, POTTER carrying a small box, and that he also saw PETER DWYER standing in front of her store window, watching her window, about the same time. Upon this information Officer SETON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested DWYER and POTTER, finding several skeleton keys and a burglar's chisel on the person of DWYER, but none of the stolen property in the possession of either. DWYER, who is 25 years of age, and resides in the same house with MCGUIRE, pronounced this testimony entirely false, as did also POTTER, who resides at No. 34 Elizabeth-street. The prisoners were, however, committed in default of $2,500 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

RANKLING OF OLD WOUNDS.

JOHN FARRELL was arraigned upon three charges of felonious assault on the 4th of December last, preferred by PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, No. 211 Water-street; DIEDERICK FINKE, No. 620 Grand-street, and MICHAEL MALLON, No. 98 Broome-street. In the first instance FARRELL had stabbed the complainant in the face with a knife, and in the other two he had merely pointed a pistol at the aggrieved parties and threatened to shoot them. The reply of FARRELL to all the accusations was, that he was so drunk on the day alluded to that he did not know what he was doing. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer in each case.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9—5 P. M.

Consols for money, 92@92⅛, and for the account, 92⅛@92¼.

American Securities closed steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞@72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¾
Erie Railway Shares	49½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 9—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 9—5 P. M.

There is an improved feeling on the Bourse, and the tendency of the Rentes is upward.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9—5 P. M.

According to the regular weekly statement, the amount of Bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending to-day has slightly decreased.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 9—5 P. M.

Cotton closes with rather more doing, but prices have declined ⅛d. The sales to-day add up 10,000 bales. The last transactions were made at the following prices:

Middling Uplands on the spot	7¾d.
Middling Uplands to arrive	6⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn, 46s. 3d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. 6d. for Canadian.

Provisions firm; Beef, 113s. 6d. for winter-cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for new prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 6d. for American. Cheese, 52s. for American. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 5s. 9d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 43s. 6d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9—1:20 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ₩ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ₩ ton, Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ₩ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ₩ ton, for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 9—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum is quiet, but steady, at 45 francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9@$9 25. WHEAT heavy and declined ½c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 07@$2 10, and No. 2 at $1 99½@$1 99¾. CORN very dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; New, 85½c. OATS heavy and declined 2c.@2½c.; sales at 57½. RYE dull at $1 69 for No. 1. BARLEY advanced 2c.; sales at $1 89½@$1 91 for No. 2. PROVISIONS very dull; Mess Pork, $20 50. Standard and Sweet Pickled Hams active at 12c.@12½c. GREEN MEATS firm at 11¼c. ENGLISH MEATS dull; Cumberlands, 9¼c. Short Rib, 11¾c. LARD firm and quiet at 12½c. DRESSED HOGS less active and unsettled, and closed at $7 35@$8 35, dividing on two hundred. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 90@$7 25 for common to choice. BEEF CATTLE firm and advanced 25c.@50c. for best qualities; sales at $6 65@$7 for good to choice shipping. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 85c. for new on ear. OATS dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 68c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY firm and scarce at $1 75@$1 85 for Winter, and $1 60@$1 65 for Spring. COTTON dull at 14c. for Middling; there was but little demand. WHISKY is unsettled under Congressional legislation. DRESSED HOGS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK $20 for old and $21 for new. BULK MEATS unchanged. BACON quiet: Shoulders 9½c.; Sides 11c.; Clear do. 12c. LARD dull at 12½c. for prime. Gold 136¾, buying; 137, selling. Money easy at 8@10 ₩ cent.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

TOBACCO unchanged; but little was offering. FLOUR quiet, firm and unchanged. CORN dull, but easier at 90c.@93c. OATS firm at 72c.@75c. BARLEY firmer at $1 05@$1 08. RYE—Buyers demand a reduction; small sales at 90c. PROVISIONS quiet, with only a small business. MESS PORK, $20@$20 50. BACON easier; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c.; Dry Salt Shoulders, 7¾c. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. for tierce, and 13c. for choice keg. LIVE HOGS, 5¾c.@6¼c. RECEIPTS—200 bbls. Flour, 1,100 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $2 40 and No. 2 at $2 30. CORN quiet; Old No. 1 Indiana held at $1 30. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs. MILLFEED firm. SHORTS, $35; SHIPSTUFFS, $40; MIDDLINGS, $46 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 87c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

COTTON—Demand good; Middlings, 15c.; sales 4,300 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; exports, 10,080 bales. SUGAR lower; Common, 9c.@9⅝c.; Fair 11½c.@11¾c.; Prime to choice, 13½c.@13¾c. MOLASSES dull and declined 1c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. CORN easier at 80c.@85c. OATS firm at 80c.@85c. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear, 13c. LARD dull; tierce, 12¼c.; keg, 13½c. PORK $21 50. Sterling Exchange 145@152. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ₩ cent. discount. Gold 133¾.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 9.

FLOUR steady; sales 400 bbls. at previous quotations. WHEAT dull and nominal; quotations at $2 65 for Amber Canada; $2 22 for No. 2 Spring, and $2 35 for No. 1 Spring. CORN inactive; sales of a few car lots of new at $1 12@$1 14 on the track. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels Western at 75c. RYE held at $1 65. BARLEY stagnant and unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 9.

TOBACCO firm; sales, 61 hhds.; Lugs, $4 50@$6 50; Medium Leaf, $14 50. COTTON steady at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR, $7 75@$12 25 for Superfine to Fancy. WHEAT, $2 45@$2 50. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 68c.@70c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. LARD, 12¼c. MESS PORK, $21@$21 50. WHISKY nominal at 28c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 9.

COTTON dull, Middling Uplands, 15¾c.@16c. FLOUR dull but firm. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady: new White, $1 20@$1 22; new Yellow, $1 20@$1 23; Mixed Western, $1 24. OATS easier; sales at 74c.@78c. RYE flat. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 9.

COTTON, 14c. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK, $21 50@$22. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c. CORN, 80c. OATS, 78c.

[Advertisement.]

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.

The subscribers respectfully announce that the first edition of the Reference Book is now ready for delivery. The second edition, containing all the January changes in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and other leading cities, will be issued on the 20th inst. The new book is the largest, most complete and in every respect the best work of the kind ever published. Specimen copies can be seen and terms made known at the head office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York. R. G. DUN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From sneak thieves the Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a perfect security. Families using them should set their bell for the exposed part of their house during the day, and for the entire outside of the house at dark. E. HOLMES, No. 291 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868.—This popular annual is now ready and for sale at the office of the *Tribune*, No. 154 Nassau-st. See advertisement under head of New Publications.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nova Scotian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Napoleon III.*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—James McCain, F. H. Grain, Mrs. G. Brooks and child, F. Hurschmidt, wife and 3 children, Geo. Cleudon, J. S. Curtis, Miss M. F. Shepard, Miss Ellen Nourse, S. W. Sperry, wife and 4 children, J. H. Bacon, C. Indrade, U. S. N., Max Loklus, John Scott, Com. Jas. A. Greer, U. S. N., N. W. Black, B. F. Day, B. R. Voorhees, U. S. N., Henry Mason, U. S. N., H. D. Hall, Lieut. W. P. Welsh, U. S. N., J. B. Denis and son, C. A. Willard, Mrs. O. F. Hinton and daughter, John Griffin, Samuel Uhlfelder, J. P. Blinn, J. A. Shilleto, Max Oppenheimer, G. H. Willard, J. H. Strowbridge, wife and 2 infants, E. P. Fitzgerald, Philip Lee, Wm. Gabb, F. M. Bates, Mrs. E. Crowell and child, Capt. L. Howes, Mrs. F. Morse and 4 children, C. F. Swartout, S. Baum, Israel Steinhart, John Proctor, C. S. King, Geo. C. Campbell, J. Long, N. B. Kendall, James Graham, J. R. Selleck, W. A. Tompkins, M. Graham and wife, Mrs. John S. Williams, Charles Manning, L. Villiac, W. G. McLean, J. W. Graves, Joseph Richardson, U. S. N., J. D. Biglow, Alfred Abraham, J. M. Houghton, W. W. Thompson, H. Squier, Miss J. N. Gallup, J. C. Mayer and wife, A. Dunn, John A. Green, A. C. Robinson, Capt. E. Coombs, George Kennedy, N. B. Lane, Mikogewski, J. M. Roger, J. Anderson, Mrs. Col. J. B. Murray, O. Lepp, Baron Bayselot, Capt. Kissam and son, Capt. Kirby, Leggett, J. O. Farman, Statrien, wife and child, Mr. Henry, Mr. Guilfoyle, wife and child, C. Percival, George Gore, A. M. Johnson, W. H. Hallett, L. Green, W. M. Lanty, John G. Matthews and 2 children, James B. Wilson, Thomas Underdown, John Allen, T. Russell, wife and child, Lewis Everitt, J. D. Cameron, Andrew Camon, J. D. Haynes, W. Rose, Miss Mary McMahon, John Russell, sister and child, L. M. Wilson and wife, J. W. Smith, Robert Maguire, F. W. Wells, H. Levy, C. Rule and wife, M. H. Packard, A. McClary, Mrs. L. Reamer and son, Wm. Perkins, John B. Upton, Thomas Grain, Charles Fink, H. Dobson, P. S. Courtright, C. Lierly, wife and child, George Younglove, Barto. Ricari, H. H. Howell, John L. Tilley, John Mack, W. F. Buckley, H. White, Peter Burns, J. McGinniss, W. B. McNitt, J. C. Stevens, S. Smith, F. Stoker, S. and J. W. Insley, C. Wilson, J. D. Fiedt, Thomas Parks and wife, and 153 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets...... 4 52 | Moon sets...... 6 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 51 | Gov. Island. 8 40 | Hell Gate.... 10 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Colin E. McNeil, Scofield, Genoa, Naples and Palermo, Bacon & Russell; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Live Oak, (Br.,) Phinney, Gibraltar, Leghorn and Genoa, H. Baetjer; R. Murray, Jr., (Br.,) Wilson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ninevah, Baker, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brigs Salinas, (Br.,) Hout, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Melrose, Griggs, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Catharine, (Norw.,) Gill, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Julia, (Br.,) Logan, Demerara, Harvey Barnes; Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, Sibron, P. H. Nanford & Co.

Schooners San Louis, Bradley, Bridgeport, A. Cunningham; Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., Henry & Ball; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Lamb, Sagua, Bryan & Pease; R. T. Stockton, Soper, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Wings of Morning, McFarland, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Nellie, Anderson, Calais via Eastport, Morrison & Phillips; J. W. Everman, Anten, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; H. W. Cain, Simpson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Tabitha & Hannah, Hodgdon, Norwalk, M. Briggs & Co.; Ben, Irons, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Fanny Blake, Clark, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ida May, Drisko, Doboy Island, Ga., Simpson & Clapp; R. M. Atwood, Doane, Nassau, Van Praag & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Dec. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 25, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Daniel Webster, hence for Liverpool; same day, 11:20 P. M., 24 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; 26th, 3:45 A. M., off Salter Lightship, passed steamship France, hence for Liverpool. Jan. 8, off Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool; 9th, off Fire Island, passed the striped buoy of the Swash Channel adrift.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall Jan. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 5, in Crooked Island Passage, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Pritchard, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Providence.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.

Bark Traveler, (of Liverpool,) Penfield, Rio Janeiro Dec. 1, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has been 5 days north of Cape May with light winds and calms. Jan. 5, 60 miles east of the Capes of Delaware, passed a quantity of logs and plank, apparently some vessel's deck-load, and appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Durie, Maracaibo Dec. 11, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had head winds and calms the entire passage, and has been 14 days N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport, with iron for Norwich.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Niagara, Norden, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Perfect, Lord, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Hess, McGinnis, Plymouth.

Schr. Henry, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando, Jameson, New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas B. Thorn, Scranton, New-Haven.

Schr. Urbana, Ogden, Bridgeport.

Schr. Prairie Bird, Sullivan, St. John, N. B.

Schr. Ocean Spellman, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Bridgeport.

Schr. Almira, Harrold, Glen Cove.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear, blowing a gale.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana; James Adger and Emily B. Souder, for Charleston; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Neptune, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. bark Rachel, from Pensacola; brigs Harp, from Pernambuco; Clara Brown, Havana; T. J. Maguire, Baltimore; Aimee Rowell, New-York; schrs. [illegible], Wilmington, N. C.; Atlanta, Jeremie. Below, ship Harvest Home, from Cape Haytien.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 9, 10 A. M.—Arr. schr. Frolic, [illegible], from Rockport. [illegible]

P. M.—Arr. schr. White Sea, Lee, from Newburyport; [illegible] Parker, from Boston. [illegible] Chase, Hattie Ross, Caroline Knight, T. A. Ward. [illegible]

[illegible] Sld., steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York. [illegible] Arr. steamship Huntsville, from New-York; bark Nestor, from White Haven.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Company have sent assistance to the schr. E. Jones, ashore at Townsend's Inlet, N. J.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown.—One ship at anchor outside the bar; one bark and one brig at anchor off the Highlands.

The steamship El Cid was cleared by Murray, Ferris & Co., and not by Goodspeed & White, as we misprinted yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Our Commercial Agent at St. Pierre, Miquelon, report the wreck of the schr. Laura A. Dodd, of Gloucester, Mass., in the roadstead of that port. The crew and materials on board were saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 1, barks Talisman, for New-York; Cricket, for Baltimore in 2 days; P. C. Warwick, for do. in 3 days; brig Eaglet, for New-York in 2 days.

30,000 FRANCS ! !

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.................London.
WORLD'S....................New-York.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........Paris.

AND
Winner of the Wager
OF
30,000 FRANCS ! !
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Orleans

THE MOST
POPULAR
GARMENTS
OF THE SEASON ARE OUR
Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15.
Heavy Walking Jackets at $12.

Having at length overtaken the demand for these DESIRABLE GOODS, we are now prepared to furnish them in large quantities.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 165, Jan. 9, 1868.
44, 2, 7, 66, 6, 49, 41, 27, 4, 32, 48, 75.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 166, Jan. 9, 1868.
22, 68, 76, 64, 13, 1, 58, 66, 17, 41, 48, 61, 69, 11, 10.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 85, Jan. 9, 1868.
53, 14, 43, 78, 56, 33, 61, 64, 27, 63, 22, 9, 18.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 86, Jan. 9, 1868.
43, 29, 14, 43, 10, 60, 21, 34, 23, 1, 71, 16.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and State Lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Second night of the highly successful
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
in her great role of
NORMA.
Miss McCulloch .... Adalgisa
Sig. Massimiliani .... Pollione
Sig. Susini .... Oroveso
Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. Nicolao
TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 1 P. M.
GRAND GALA INAUGURATION MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Admission $1. No reserved seats (Matinee.)
MONDAY, third Opera Night, LA TRAVIATA.
General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Boxes, $12 and $8; Family Circle, 75c.
Seats can be secured for either of the first four Opera nights at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office in the Opera House.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND INAUGURATION OPERA MATINEE
By the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY,
When Verdi's
IL TROVATORE
will be performed, with its great cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
Persons are requested, to avoid the rush at the doors, to purchase tickets in advance at the principal music offices, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.